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CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 033 *18 February 1982*

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/START/MBFR

Zholkver Attacks U.S. Position at Geneva Talks AA 1
Commentary Contrasts U.S., USSR Stands at Geneva AA 1
[NOVOYE VREMYA 19 Feb]
Bogachev Views U.S. Chemical Weapons Policy AA 2

COMMUNIST RELATIONS

Reportage on Socialist Parliamentary Meeting BB 1
Shitikov Heads Delegation BB 1
Statement on Poland BB 1
TASS Correction BB 2
Meeting Ends 17 Feb BB 3
Marjai Views January CEMA Executive Session BB 4
[Stroganov in SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA 27 Jan]

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

Chernenko Views Party, International Issues CC 1
Poland, 'Leninist Style' CC 1
[Paris LE MATIN 13-14 Feb]
Relations With PRC, France CC 1
[Paris LE MONDE 14-15 Feb]
Castro Remarks on 'Tactical' Aircraft Reported CC 2
[PRAVDA 12 Feb]
Further Reportage on Madrid CSCE Meeting CC 2
U.S. Chemical Weaponry Hit CC 2
Delegates' Speeches Cited CC 3
[Muravyov, Chukseyev]
CEMA Secretary Meets With ECE Counterpart CC 4
U.S. Delegates' Stand at Munich Conference Hit CC 5
NATO Prepares for Exercise in Norway, Sweden CC 5
Kirkpatrick Critical of UN, 'Exacerbates Conflicts' CC 5
Tenth WFTU Congress Concludes 16 February CC 6
Speeches Reviewed CC 6
Polish Delegate's Address CC 7
More From Polish Delegation CC 7
Afghan Delegate Speaks CC 8
Gold Medals to Brezhnev, Castro CC 8
Congress Ends CC 9
Final Document Noted CC 9
Social Security Charter CC 10
PRAVDA Denounces U.S. Imperialism, 'Hirelings' CC 11
[16 Feb]
Conspiracies Against Iran, DRA Reported CC 13
Algeria-Malta Communique Published 13 Feb CC 14

UNITED STATES & CANADA

TASS Reports Loss of Ship Off Newfoundland A 1
U.S. Space Program Oriented to Pentagon's Goals A 1
[MIROVAYA EKONOMIKA I MEZHDUNARODNYE OTNOSHENIYA Feb]
Role of CW Increasing in U.S. Warfare Plans A 1
[Soltan]
ANGOP Cites APN Criticism of Reagan Policies A 2
U.S. Leaders' Use of 'Misinformation' Examined A 3
[IZVESTIYA 16 Feb]
Reportage on 25th Canadian CP Congress A 3
Kashtan, Chernyayev Speeches [Melikyan] A 3
CPSU Message A 5
Congress Results [Melikyan]

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Soviet Ships Ferry Supplies to Kampuchea E 1
Tikhonov Congratulates Kampuchean Leader Chan Si E 1

EASTERN EUROPE

Press Reports on Current Situation in Poland F 1
TASS Correspondents [Tretyakov, Shapovalov] F 1
Losoto Dispatch in PRAVDA [16 Feb] F 2
KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Traces Subversion in Poland F 4
[Semin, 16 Feb]
IZVESTIYA Attacks RL-RFE Anti-Polish 'Sabotage' F 7
[Mikhaylov, 6 Feb]
Solidarity, Italian Union, Red Brigades Linked F 8
Yepishev Addresses GSFG Komsomol Conference F 8
[Bogdanovskiy, Zhitarenko in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 7 Feb]

WESTERN EUROPE

NOVOYE VREMYA Cites World Reaction to PCI G 1
IZVESTIYA Cited on FRG Gas Pipeline Deal G 8
Kostandov Receives FRG Businessmen 17 Feb G 9
U.S. Policy in Nordic Countries Scored G 9
[SSHA EKONOMIKA POLITIKA IDEOLOGIYA]
NOVOYE VREMYA Comments on PCF Congress G 10
Greek Relations With West, NATO Reported G 11
Schmidt-Papandreou Talks G 11
NATO Official Visits G 11
U.S. 'Incursion' Protested G 12
[Miroshnik in PRAVDA 6 Feb]
Demonstrations Against VOA G 12
IZVESTIYA Views Cyprus Settlement Problems G 13
[Vernikov, 28 Jan]

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Iran Radio Equates USSR With Western Colonialists [Lebedeva] H 1
Commentator Assesses Reagan Letter to Begin [Kuvaldin] H 1
PDRY Prime Minister Addresses Aden Conference H 2
Cultural, Scientific Protocol Signed With Syria H 3
Aliyev Meets With Visiting PDRY Delegation H 3
[BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY 6 Dec]

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Death of South African TU Leader Sparks Protests [Bunting] J 1
Ghana Launches Drive To Combat Corruption [Tarasov] J 1

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

U.S. Reaction to Events in El Salvador Assessed K 1
Vietnam Recalled [Lapskiy] K 1
Spirit of Monroe Doctrine [Sholkver] K 2
Communist Party Founder K 2
Appeals for Solidarity, Help for El Salvador K 3
FMLN Representative K 4
Central American Tribunal Protests U.S. Actions K 4
Extensive Subversion Planned [Ivanov] K 4
IZVESTIYA Views Renewed Anti-Cuban Campaign [Lapskiy, 4 Feb] K 5
Venezuelan Trade Union Leader Visits Estonia K 6
[MOLODEZH ESTONII 9 Jan]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Kirilenko Addresses Timber Industry Conference R 1
PRAVDA Editorial on Party Secretary's Role [2 Feb] R 1

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

Maltsev Interviewed on Petroleum Industry S 1
[EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA No 5]
Lakhtin Interviewed on Consumer Good Production S 4
[IZVESTIYA]
Chekalin Views Capital Construction Problems S 5
[PRAVDA 8 Feb]
Krasnodar Aide Writes on Team Working Method S 8
[SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA 5 Feb]

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

Artificial Earth Satellite Cosmos-1339 Launched U 1
PRAVDA Reviews Book on Safety of Nuclear Power U 1
[Pokrovskiy, 7 Feb]
Wind-Power Energy Source Projects Discussed U 2
[Blokhnin in IZVESTIYA 20 Jan]

ZHOLKVER ATTACKS U.S. POSITION AT GENEVA TALKS

LD161734 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 16 Feb 82

["Analysis of the Soviet-American Talks in Geneva" by Moscow radio commentator Aleksandr Zholkver]

[Excerpts] The United States State Department leaders obviously do not like the latest concrete Soviet proposals to limit nuclear armaments in Europe. Washington is understandably displeased. It has failed to use the Geneva talks as a political lightning rod. Actually, reports from Geneva have been appearing in the U.S. press now and then in order to lull the public while America kept making neutron weapons and new chemical weapons, as well as medium-range missiles that are to be deployed in Western Europe. But when the Soviet Union again proposed to get down to business at last and work out a concrete agreement to reduce nuclear armaments Washington struck a pose of insulted virtue. But why don't the Soviet proposals suit Washington? You see, the Soviet Union refuses to disarm unilaterally, and that is the effect of the promotion campaign for the so-called zero option suggested by President Reagan with such pomp. Let the Soviet Union destroy its missiles, and not only in its European part but in its Asian part, too. Then the United States may decide not to deploy the latest nuclear missiles in Western Europe, but will keep there its forward-based nuclear delivery systems, as well as bombers and submarines of its allies. This is not a serious approach. Even in westerns, fair opponents, when they make up a quarrel, put their both guns on the saloon counter. They do not leave a spare gun in the back pocket.

COMMENTARY CONTRASTS U.S., USSR STANDS AT GENEVA

LD181148 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1025 GMT 18 Feb 82

[Text] Moscow, 18 Feb (TASS) -- "It is difficult to overestimate the significance of the Soviet-American talks in Geneva. Whether or not the threat of the outbreak of a nuclear war will diminish depends on their outcome," notes the Soviet weekly NOVOYE VREMYA in its 19 February issue. "What is it that Moscow and Washington are proposing? In either case the issue is the 'zero option'. Alas, these zeros do not correspond," stresses the weekly in its editorial. "The Brezhnev plan which was first made public during (his) visit to Bonn last November, provides for freeing Europe from nuclear arms -- both medium-range and tactical. A nuclear-free Europe, as it were, is envisaged -- in the West as well as in the East." The journal points out that "if the West is not yet ready for a radical solution, the Soviet Union intends to reach an agreement on a large -- more than three times -- reduction by both sides of medium-range nuclear arms by stages, while maintaining parity at all stages of the reduction."

In striving to facilitate the agreement in Geneva, the article notes, "the USSR has proposed the speedy drafting of a joint document containing the basic parameters of future agreement. This agreement should embrace and take into account all medium-range nuclear weapons, that is, with a range (combat radius) of action of 1,000 km or more, that are deployed on the territory of Europe and its adjacent waters or are intended for use in Europe. It is envisaged to initially reduce their present number (approximately by 1,000 units for each side) to 600 units for both sides by the end of 1985 and then to 300 by the end of 1990." The "Brezhnev plan," as one can readily see, is dictated by the aspiration to find a genuine compromise based on the principle of equality and identical security," the magazine emphasizes. As for the "Reagan plan," which was announced last November, it is of a different nature and is dictated by other motives, the article states.

"The United States," the weekly points out, "is ready to forego the deployment of its new medium-range missile systems in Western Europe, demanding in exchange the complete dismantling of the entire Soviet missile capability of the same category.

"But the United States intends to leave its old systems, that is, those which are already deployed at NATO bridgeheads in Europe and which represent an integral component of the overall nuclear balance on that continent, completely untouched. Nor can one discount component parts of that balance, such as the nuclear forces of the United States' allies in NATO -- Britain and France (after all, this comes to something over 250 British and French missiles and planes -- nuclear weapons carriers). Where is the 'zero option' here? Reagan's February plan that was put on the negotiating table in Geneva differs little from the November one," points out the magazine. "Well, this can only be regretted."

BOGACHEV VIEWS U.S. CHEMICAL WEAPONS POLICY

LD180558 Moscow TASS in English 0540 GMT 18 Feb 82

["Binary Chemical Ammunition -- Weapon of the Aggressor" -- TASS headline; by TASS military writer Vladimir Bogachev]

[Text] Moscow, 18 Feb, TASS -- According to the Pentagon representatives at U.S. Congress, the United States is ready to agree on chemical disarmament only in case it becomes convinced that such an agreement will facilitate the enhancement of the American military might to a greater extent than preservation of freedom of action in the field of chemical weapons.

It is perfectly clear that Washington has now made a final choice in favour of preserving complete freedom of action in building up its enormous potential of nerve gases.

The Pentagon gambles on U.S. advantages in the amount and efficiency of toxins. According to American military experts, the favourable geographical situation of the United States enables it to hope for the country's relative invulnerability against a retaliatory chemical strike. They believe that it is very unlikely that, say, intercontinental ballistic missiles will be re-armed with chemical rather than nuclear ammunition. On the other hand, the Pentagon counts on the effective use of chemical weapons against the potential enemy from its bases in Western Europe.

Thus, like the neutron bomb and medium-range missiles, the U.S. chemical weapons are intended for a war of destruction only in the European Continent.

Washington gambles on the development of so-called binary chemical weapons. Such weapons will enable the aggressor to conduct secret preparations for chemical warfare. For a brief period of time, it will be able to use for the production of nerve toxic stocks of chemical products intended, for instance, for phosphorous organic pesticides. A country which is preparing for a chemical attack may mask effectively its plans by producing components of toxins at civilian chemical enterprises.

Finally, binary weapons pave the way for developing many poisonous substances which were difficult to develop in the past because of a brief period of preservation of their toxicity.

It must be stressed that the possibility of creating components of binary weapons at civilian chemical factories extremely complicates control over the observance of agreements banning the production of chemical weapons.

The Pentagon's intentions to start large-scale production of binary ammunition show that the United States fully ignores world public demands for resuming effective talks on chemical disarmament, and has set out on a new extremely dangerous spiral in the arms race.

REPORTAGE ON SOCIALIST PARLIAMENTARY MEETING

Shitikov Heads Delegation

LD161600 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] A regular consultative meeting of the leaders of parliamentary groups in the socialist countries started in Prague today. The Soviet delegation is headed by Comrade Shitikov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union at the USSR Supreme Soviet. The participants in the meeting are exchanging experiences on the activities of the parliaments in the socialist countries and will discuss the question of coordination in their common struggle for the strengthening of peace, international security and cooperation.

At the request of the Polish delegation, the agenda for the day included a point about the hostile acts of Western states toward Poland and their interference in its internal affairs. The participants in the meeting adopted a declaration on this matter. It says that the so-called economic sanctions and discrimination, the political blackmail, the open acts of propagandist aggression on the part of some Western countries, their attempts at imposing discussions of the events currently taking place in Poland at international forums, constitute in themselves unacceptable interference in the internal affairs of the sovereign Polish state. They are a direct infringement of the clauses in the UN Charter and also of the Helsinki Final Act.

Statement on Poland

LD161754 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1658 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] Prague, 16 Feb (TASS) -- A routine consultative meeting of the leaders of parliamentary groups of the socialist countries began here today. The Soviet delegation is headed by A.P. Shitikov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The participants in the meeting are exchanging experiences of the activities of the parliaments of the socialist countries and discussing matters of the coordination of the joint struggle to consolidate peace, international security and cooperation.

At the request of the Polish delegation, a point was included on the meeting agenda concerning the hostile acts of the Western powers against Polish People's Republic and interference in its internal affairs. In this connection the participants in the meeting adopted the following statement:

The representatives of the parliamentary groups of Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the GDR, the DPRK, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia who have gathered in Prague for a routine consultative meeting of the leaders of the parliamentary groups of socialist countries state their resolute condemnation of actions undertaken by the governments of several Western countries, mainly the United States, against the Polish People's Republic.

Economic "sanctions" and discrimination, political blackmail, flagrant acts of propaganda aggression by certain Western countries and their attempts to impose discussion of the events taking place in Poland at international forums constitute intolerable interference in the domestic affairs of the sovereign Polish state and are a direct violation of the clauses of the UN Charter and of the Helsinki Final Act. Such actions threaten security and peace in Europe and complicate the efforts of the Polish people directed at overcoming the crisis and at stabilization in the country.

The introduction of martial law in Poland in accordance with the country's Constitution has received the full approval of the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic, the supreme legislative organ. It was dictated by the dire need to prevent a national tragedy, to defend the very existence of the Polish state and nation, to defend socialism in the face of the threat of counterrevolution and anarchy, to safeguard the defense of law and public order, to restore the country's economy and the normal organs of state power in Poland operate in accordance with the power conferred upon them. Martial law and the limitations connected with it are of a temporary nature and are gradually being relaxed.

The Sejm of the Polish People's Republic has confirmed the immutability of the constitutional principles of Polish foreign policy, which serves to consolidate peace, all-round cooperation, mutual understanding and rapprochement between peoples and the development and strengthening of friendly relations with all states.

The United States and its NATO allies are striving to use the events in Poland as a pretext for pursuing their strategic aims, for intensifying the arms race on an unprecedented scale. In this they have in mind primarily the undermining of the world socialist system, changing in their favor the correlation of forces that has emerged in the world, further aggravating the political situation on the European Continent and in the world as a whole, destroying the positive gains in the matter of detente.

The participants in the meeting advocate immediate cessation of all hostile actions by Western states, primarily the United States, in relation to the Polish People's Republic, and of any attempts at interference in its internal affairs.

The representatives of parliamentary groups of the socialist countries appeal to all parliaments of the world, to all parliamentarians, to the international public to raise their voice against interference in the internal affairs of Poland, not to allow events in that country to be used for intensifying East-West confrontation and for undermining the cause of detente and peaceful cooperation between states.

TASS 'Reedits' Statement

LD162218 [Editorial Report] Moscow TASS International Service in Russian at 2105 GMT on 16 February transmits the following service message: "We are transmitting item 2-61 [the above item] from Prague (meeting of parliamentarians) in the following reedited version.

The reedited version has been compared with the original and found to be identical with the following exception:

Paragraph five, line one through to paragraph nine reads: "The introduction of martial law in Poland in accordance with the country's Constitution was ratified by the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic, the supreme legislative organ. It was dictated by the dire need to prevent a national tragedy, to defend the vital interests of Polish citizens, to defend socialism in the face of the rapidly growing threat of counterrevolution and anarchy, to safeguard the defense of law and public order and to restore the country's economy and the normal activity of the state and its organs. All the constitutional organs of state power in Poland operate in accordance with the powers conferred upon them. Martial law and the restrictions connected with it are of a temporary nature and are being gradually relaxed or abolished.

"The Sejm of the Polish People's Republic has confirmed the immutability of the constitutional principles of Polish foreign policy, which serves to consolidate peace, security, all-round cooperation, mutual understanding and rapprochement between peoples and the development and strengthening of friendly relations with states having differing social systems.

"The United States and its NATO allies are striving to use the events in Poland as an additional pretext for carrying out their strategic aims, to turn Poland into a seat of tension in Europe. In this they intend primarily to weaken the world socialist system, change in their favor the correlation of forces which has emerged in the world, aggravate further the political situation on the European continent and in the world as a whole and to cancel out the positive results of the policy of the relaxation of tension.

"The participants in the meeting advocate the immediate cessation of all hostile actions by Western states, and primarily the United States, in relation to the Polish People's Republic.

"The representatives of the parliamentary groups of the socialist countries appeal to all parliaments of the world, to all parliamentarians and to the international public to raise their voices against the interference of the United States and some other Western countries in the internal affairs of the Polish People's Republic, against attempts to impede Poland from emerging from the crisis, not to allow events in that country to be used for intensifying East-West confrontation and for undermining the cause of detente and peaceful cooperation between states."

Meeting Ends 17 Feb

LD171810 Moscow TASS in English 1727 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Text] Prague, 17 Feb, TASS -- A consultative meeting of leaders of parliamentary groups of the socialist countries -- the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Hungarian People's Republic, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the German Democratic Republic, the Korean People's Democratic Republic, Cuba, the Mongolian People's Republic, the Polish People's Republic, the Socialist Republic of Romania, the Soviet Union and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic -- ended here today.

The participants in the meeting exchanged opinions on the results of the 68th Interparliamentary Conference, which was held in September 1981 in Havana, discussed questions linked with preparations for the coming spring sessions of the Interparliamentarian Union's bodies in Lagos, and also the question of further deepening of cooperation of the delegations of the socialist countries at meetings of the interparliamentary union's bodies. An exchange of information was held on international links of parliaments and parliamentary groups of the socialist countries.

In the course of the consultative meeting, its participants unanimously pointed out that now when the international situation is aggravated through the guilt of imperialist reactionary forces, it is necessary to exert the utmost efforts in the struggle for preservation of peace, curbing the arms race, above all nuclear arms race, continuation of the policy of relaxation of international tension.

Attention was drawn in this connection to the importance of the coming second special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament.

The participants in the meeting expressed profound confidence that the parliaments and parliamentarians of the whole world can and must make a weighty contribution to prevention of the threat of a nuclear war, which is the most important task of the present.

The meeting passed a statement which denounces interference of the United States and some other Western countries into internal affairs of the Polish People's Republic.

The participants in the meeting expressed firm support for the heroic people of the Republic of Cuba, who is waging just struggle against American imperialism's incessant encroachments upon its freedom and independence.

The consultative meetings was held in a businesslike and comradely atmosphere. Its participants unanimously declared for further development and deepening of cooperation of the parliamentary groups of the socialist countries, members of the Interparliamentary Union.

MARJAI VIEWS JANUARY CEMA EXECUTIVE SESSION

PM161223 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 27 Jan 82 p 3

[A. Stroganov interview with CEMA Executive Committee Chairman Joszef Marjai: "Cooperation Within the CEMA Framework"]

[Text] A CEMA Executive Committee session has been held in Moscow which examined prospects for cooperation among the fraternal countries in a number of major economic sectors. At SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA's request, Jozsef Marjai, chairman of the CEMA Executive Committee and deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, answered a number of questions.

[Question] The CEMA countries have adopted a policy of making the current decade a period of intensive industrial and scientific-technical cooperation. How is this important avenue of cooperation being implemented?

[Answer] At present, under the conditions of a worsening international situation, the joint solution of vitally important national economic tasks is especially important, primarily in the fuel-energy and raw materials sectors, machine building and electronics.

The CEMA countries have defined a number of priority avenues of cooperation in the machine building sphere aimed at increasing national economic efficiency and accelerating scientific and technical progress. The development of modern machinery and the organization of its production are of paramount significance. Work programs for the shared production of ranges of machinery for opencut mining of minerals and the construction of main gas pipelines, energy-saving equipment and modern facilities for controlling production processes were approved at the Executive Committee session last year. We have now taken extra measures so as to begin production in the next 5-year plan.

It is planned to combine efforts on creating promising designs for metal-processing machine tools, casting equipment and forging and pressing machinery. The development of comprehensive series of progressive general-purpose machine building items (specifically hydraulic, pneumatic and electrical transmission gear) and their joint production are expected to play an important role.

One of the most urgent tasks, as the session noted, is the reduction of manual labor in the CEMA countries' national economies, particularly in loading and unloading, transport and storage, auxiliary and other labor-intensive operations.

[Question] A general agreement was signed at the 35th CEMA Session sitting on multilateral cooperation in the establishment of a common, standardized base of electronics items, production process equipment and materials for producing them. How is it being fulfilled?

[Answer] The implementation of the general agreement is a complex and lengthy process. But the economic saving from this will be considerable, since the development of electronics has the most direct effect on practically all national economic sectors. The Executive Committee adopted a specific resolution aimed at implementing the tasks arising from the general agreement.

The CEMA countries' electronics industry developed at an accelerated pace in the seventies. The conditions already exist to select the most promising products from the large number of electronics goods produced by our countries, standardize them and set up production on the basis of production sharing and specialization.

[Question] What other important questions were discussed at the Executive Committee session?

[Answer] The CEMA countries' fraternal parties and governments are consistently pursuing a course toward increasing working people's living standards. This requires us to improve the supply to our countries' populations of high quality food products and increase relative consumption of proteins and vitamins. Joint measures approved promote the efficient solution of this task. Considerable resources are required, since this affects the whole food production process: The quality of agricultural raw materials, the equipping of the food industry with new and highly productive equipment, and the production of packaging and wrapping materials and refrigeration equipment.

The Executive Committee session also summed up the results of work on the conclusion of long-term trade agreements among the CEMA countries as well as with Yugoslavia for the current 5-year plan. The coordination of the fraternal countries' national economic plans for 1981-1985 provided an opportunity to coordinate main avenues of economic, scientific and technical cooperation and to define amounts of reciprocal deliveries of goods. In accordance with previously signed long-term agreements, reciprocal commodity exchange among our countries will increase by 38 percent by 1985 in comparison with 1980, calculating on comparable prices.

Cooperation within the CEMA framework protects us from the harmful effects of the economic crisis in the capitalist countries and from fluctuating market conditions. At the same time, it is a stabilizing element for the world economy as a whole. The CEMA countries' development and the strengthening of their cooperation broadens the possibilities for establishing mutually beneficial economic relations both with the developed capitalist countries and with the developing countries. The better use of these increasing and expanding opportunities and the further enrichment of economic ties among the socialist community countries and other states would lead to an improvement in the state of the entire world economy.

CHERNENKO VIEWS PARTY, INTERNATIONAL ISSUES

Poland, 'Leninist Style'

PM171451 Paris LE MATIN in French 13-14 Feb 82 p 10

[Unattributed report: "Konstantin Chernenko's 'Leninist style'"]

[Text] In an interview with the independent French monthly LATITUDE Konstantin Chernenko, member of the Secretariat and Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and generally considered a possible successor to Brezhnev, airs, for the first time since the Polish events, profound thoughts on the USSR and the state of the world. First, Chernenko explains for the uninformed reader what the "Leninist style of work within the party and state" in the USSR means: "A lively, creative style which does not brook stereotypes." As part of this same "style," he also mentions the "collegial character of the leadership, its scientific approach to problems, its competence, the precise observance of democratic centralism, the strict implementation of control and verification of tasks, the strengthening and broadening of links with the working masses...."

Questioned next on the development of the PCF, whose congress he has been following, Cherenenko pronounces himself "satisfied to see that French communists are advancing with a firm stride...that they are scaling new heights in this difficult fight...that they remain tirelessly concerned, as before, to strengthen their positions," and that "the ties and cooperation between our two parties will be strengthened still further."

Moving on to international problems, Chernenko states that "the Soviet Union does not feel that the superpower concept relates to itself." On Poland, Afghanistan and the Madrid conference he states: "Of course, we accept no diktat. We decide and will continue to decide ourselves how we should live in our own country and how we should establish our relations with our friends. We reject dialogue on these questions."

For him, Poland is "a socialist country," while Afghanistan is "a revolutionary, democratic, nonaligned and developing country." He concludes: "Poland was and remains a people's state and consequently socialist, and no one will succeed in rolling back socialism in Europe. The sun of freedom has risen over Afghanistan and no one will be able to make it disappear."

Relations With PRC, France

PM171539 Paris LE MONDE in French 14-15 Feb 82 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Moscow Is Not Setting Any Preconditions for an Improvement in Its Relations With Beijing, Says Mr Chernenko"]

[Text] Mr Konstantin Chernenko, CPSU Politburo and Secretariat member, who headed the Soviet delegation to the recent PCF congress, said, replying to questions from the monthly LATITUDE (March edition), that Moscow wants to improve its relations with Beijing: "The Soviet Union wants to develop its relations with the PRC in a spirit of good-neighborliness and on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence.... We are not setting any preconditions of any kind," said the Soviet leader, who did not criticize Chinese policies in any way and said, on the contrary, that "the Soviet people have never harbored feelings of animosity toward the Chinese people."

Mr Chernenko reaffirmed his party's well-known position on Poland ("no one will ever succeed in rolling back socialism in Europe"), on Afghanistan, where "the sun of freedom has risen, and no one will be able to make it disappear" and, lastly, on the NATO decision on the installation of American missiles in Europe which, according to him, would have the effect of "giving the Western bloc a superiority of about 200 percent in nuclear weapons, not to mention substantially changing the strategic situation in favor of the United States.

We shall not permit this and we naturally intend to react," he said.

Having said that the improvement in relations between Paris and Moscow implies "an amicable atmosphere in public opinion," Mr Chernenko added: "Unfortunately, the same does not apply in France, where campaigns of a totally different nature are not a rare phenemenon. It sees to us that mutual interests would be better served by a policy of friendship rather than hate."

Mr Chernenko refused to specify what his responsibilities within the Soviet party are: "I can assure your readers," he simply said, "that there is enough work for all the members of the CPSU Politburo and Secretariat."

CASTRO REMARKS ON 'TACTICAL' AIRCRAFT REPORTED

AU171233 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Feb 82 p 4

[TASS report on speech by Cuban Chairman of the Councils of State and Ministers Fidel Castro at the 10th WFTU Congress in Havana on 10 February]

[Excerpt] Havana, 11 Feb, TASS -- However, today a heavy threat is hanging over Cuba again. Claiming that some of the aircraft recently acquired by our country are offensive in nature and that thus, allegedly, the accord reached after the 1962 Caribbean crisis has been violated, the U.S. administration is resorting to threats once again. These assertions are pure invention from beginning to end.

Although our homeland has never accepted, nor will it ever accept, any limitation of its sovereign right to acquire the weapons it considers necessary for its defense, Cuba has absolutely not obtained any aircraft different from those that it has possessed for a long time. All these aircraft are tactical and not strategic. We are faced here with a clumsy, crude and cynical pretext used by imperialism recently to create tension and justify its insidious aggression. We, the speaker stressed, express the determined warning that we will not yield to any threats, blackmail or ultimatums. Our enemies will not frighten us by sabre rattling, haughty declarations, or cynical slanderous campaigns.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON MADRID CSCE MEETING

U.S. Chemical Weaponry Hit

LD171014 Moscow TASS in English 1006 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Text] Madrid, 17 Feb, TASS -- If it were necessary to demonstrate at a session of delegation heads a sample of an utterly mendacious and provocative speech, it is difficult to imagine anything better than what was just made in the speech by the head of the American delegation, Leonid Ilichev, head of the Soviet delegation, told the session of delegation heads Tuesday. I declare with all determination that his speech is mendacious, it is intended to justify the U.S. administration's inhuman decision to boost the production of binary chemical weaponry, one of the most appalling type of weapons of mass annihilation.

Not long ago a U.S. deputy defence secretary openly stressed the need to rearm the American army with new types of chemical weapons in order, as he put it, to be able to wage a large-scale chemical war in Europe against the Warsaw Treaty countries.

Three elements are noteworthy in this connection: Firstly, starting mass p oduction of new types of chemical weapons, secondly, possibility of waging a large-scale chemical war, and thirdly, waging a chemical war in Europe.

At a certain time all mass propaganda bodies in the United States, including top-echelon officials, began on one command a campaign, unprecedented by its cynicism and hypocrisy, of accusing the Soviet Union of using chemical weapons.

This is a monstrous lie, Leonid Ilichev stressed. The Soviet Union has never used chemical weapons against anyone, anywhere, either from planes, or by any means, under any circumstances. The Government of the Soviet Union made a representation to the United Nations: firstly, about the mendacity and provocative nature of the campaign, secondly, that the United States and the new administration, under the cover of this provocative propaganda, are starting the production of chemical weapons.

The U.S. President's decision to start the production of new chemical weapons is a "gift" for the Madrid meeting, Ilichev said. This fact is impossible to deny. It is known that it is the United States, its armed forces which used chemical weapons in Southeast Asia. Consequences of their use still make themselves felt today not only in that region, that is in Southeast Asia, but also in the United States, especially among former participants in the Vietnam war.

The adoption in the United States of the programme of producing binary chemical ammunition confirms the aggressive militarist intentions of the U.S. administration. This is a grave threat to peace, to mankind. There is documentary evidence exposing aggressive circles in the United States which, under the cover of large-scale and shameless propaganda, are trying to legalise the production of chemical weapons allegedly to balance the military possibilities between the Soviet Union and the United States.

But this runs counter to all facts, all data. We are speaking and will continue to speak to the world that the United States is producing new types of chemical weapons in order to place mankind under the threat of annihilation.

I ask myself a question: With what aims in view did Mr Kampleman make today his hypocritical speech?

It is, probably, because he just returned from Munich where all leading forces, the entire "think tank" of the NATO war machine gathered and worked out another trick intended to discredit and launch new attacks against the Soviet Union. We must say the truth: The American delegation is jeopardising the Madrid meeting once again, trying to undermine it and place it before the fact of collapse, Leonid Ilichev said.

Delegates' Speeches Cited

LD172058 Moscow TASS in English 2042 GMT 17 Feb 82

[By TASS Special Correspondents Sergey Muravyov and Vitaliy Chukseyev]

[Text] Madrid, 17 Feb, TASS -- At today's plenary conference of the Madrid meeting the delegations of Yugoslavia and San Marino declared for the continuation of a dialogue, for making it constructive. Yugoslavia's delegate, Ignaz Kolob, expressed the conviction that given this approach the Madrid meeting could be concluded successfully without unjustifiable delays.

The speeches of representatives of Great Britain and Belgium showed that the delegations of those countries continue the line at confrontation. They made an attempt again to discuss the situation in Poland, the domestic and foreign policy of other socialist countries.

Poland's representative, Wlodzimierz Kinarski, condemned the stand of the USA and a number of NATO countries. Speaking at a press-conference, he told journalists of the stand on this question set out by the Polish delegation at today's plenary meeting. While the ever greater number of delegations declare about the need of constructive work, representatives of the USA and a number of NATO countries continue striving to impose political confrontation and eliminate the possibility of a dialogue.

Their aim is to disrupt the Madrid meeting, to prove that the delegations of 35 countries are, allegedly, unable to decide problems of cooperation in the political, economic, scientific, technological and cultural spheres.

As a pretext the delegations of the United States and NATO countries are using again the situation in Poland, said the representative of the Polish People's Republic. We reject categorically such an approach. Positive results of the Madrid meeting would be of great significance for the Polish people since for the solution of the crisis that has formed the Poles need such a Europe where relations among countries should be based on the principles of cooperation and not confrontation. This viewpoint is shared by many participating countries.

W. Kinarski condemned the stand of the USA on the question of human rights, describing it as duplicity. There are now two more countries in Europe where the state of emergency exists: Great Britain (in Northern Ireland) and Turkey. But the United States and its partners in NATO prefer to keep mum about this. The Polish delegation did not discuss the situation in those countries at the Madrid meeting, for we regard this is interference in their internal affairs. At the same time, it is quite apparent that the United States in imposing the so-called "Polish question" on the delegates at the meeting is not motivated by concern for human rights but tries to use it as a lever with which Washington would like to block the work of the Madrid meeting.

CEMA SECRETARY MEETS WITH ECE COUNTERPART

LD151924 Moscow TASS in English 1728 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Text] Moscow, 15 Feb, TASS -- Cooperation between the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance and the UN Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) is developing positively. This was pointed out in the course of the meeting of CMEA Secretary Nikolay Faddeyev and ECE Executive Secretary Janez Stanovnik, which was held in Moscow today.

In the seventies, the economic ties between the CEMA member countries and other European states were broadly developed, it was pointed out at the meeting. Suffice it to say that trade turnover between the two groups of countries grew more than five-fold over that period, the share of the European capitalist countries in the aggregate foreign trade turnover of the CMEA member countries approached a third.

But recently, the CMEA secretary stressed, the policy of protectionism and discriminatory measures on the part of the USA and a number of NATO countries towards the USSR and the other CMEA member countries has considerably increased.

Attempts are made at using trade and economic relations for bringing political pressure to bear on the countries of the socialist community. This is violation of the provisions of the final act of the All-European Conference.

The CMEA Secretariat, as was stressed in the course of the meeting, declares for the development of cooperation between all European countries through pooling efforts in implementing a number of large-scale projects, in particular in the field of energetics, transport and environmental protection.

In the opinion of the CMEA member countries, there are considerable possibilities for cooperation in the field of transport. Scientists could carry out work to forecast the development of transport in Europe, the creation of general European transport and technological systems, development of new highly effective means of transportation.

U.S. DELEGATES' STAND AT MUNICH CONFERENCE HIT

LD180002 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2130 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Text] Moscow, 17 Feb, TASS -- The annual conference of the FRG Wehrkunde military society in Munich devoted to problems concerning the Atlantic alliance's military policy, has reflected the dangerous trend of "drawing Western Europeans more and more deeply into the whirlpool of militarist preparations endangering the general peace," IZVESTIYA says today. The newspaper notes that the American representatives at the conference resorted to gross fabrications about USSR policy. Trying to profit from the Polish events, they attempted to tighten the discipline in the Atlantic alliance and achieve a cooling of relations between West European countries and the Soviet Union and an exacerbation of the situation in the continent. "In this regard the U.S. has been counting on the assistance of the pro-American faction within the FRG in the form of the CDU/CSU opposition parties. And their representatives have been trying their hardest at the Munich conference."

The Munich conference "reminds one of a public lashing by Washington officials of obstinate West European allies," the paper says, stressing that Washington's aim is "to spur on the armaments race and to drive its partners from a position of detente and dialogue between East and East."

NATO PREPARES FOR EXERCISE IN NORWAY, SWEDEN

LD171910 Moscow TASS in English 1828 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Text] Oslo, 17 Feb, TASS -- The local press reports that preparations for major NATO exercises "Alloy Express-82" have actually been concluded in Norway. The exercises will open on February 24. Northern districts of the Norwegian territory will be used for several days into NATO's military range. Taking part in the exercises will be 15 thousand servicemen, warships and planes of the USA, Canada, Britain, Italy, the Netherlands, Luxemburg and Norway, as well as NATO's mobile forces, units of U.S. and British marines that now undergo "winter training" in South Norway.

The aim of the "Alloy Express-82" exercises is drilling interaction in bringing forces into the area in case of a so-called "crisis situation" and conducting operations on NATO's northern flank along the borders wtih the Soviet Union.

Major exercises of the armed forces will be held at the same time with NATO exercises beyond the Norwegian border, in northern Sweden. 24 thousand servicemen, as well as planes will be used in the exercises. A spokesman for the staff of the Swedish armed forces told the Norwegian newspaper AFTENPOSTEN that exercises on such a scale were not held in Sweden since the late sixties.

KIRKPATRICK CRITICAL OF UN, 'EXACERBATES CONFLICTS'

LD161206 Moscow TASS in English 1100 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] Washington, 16 Feb, TASS -- Jeanne Kirkpatrick, the United States permanent representative at the United Nations, never conceals her hostility to this international authoritative organization and does not miss any opportunity of rudely cursing it. Though Jeanne Kirkpatrick holds a responsible diplomatic appointment, she tactlessly called the sessions of the international community in New York "a very dismal show". Addressing the annual conference of the reactionary public organization "American Legion", she did not conceal that the word "dismal" was due to the position, taken by the overwhelming majority of United Nations member-countries and differing from Washington's hegemonistic and aggressive designs.

Jeanne Kirkpatrick particularly clamped down on the resolution recently adopted by the United Nations and strongly denouncing the piratical Israeli annexation of the Syrian Golan Heights and calling for effective sanctions against the rampant aggressor.

Jeanne Kirkpatrick also dislikes many other United Nations steps taken with the object of equitably solving various international problems, reducing tensions, and taking into consideration the interests of the developing world. She went to the lengths of saying that the United Nations allegedly was functioning today "opposite to the intentions of its founders". Jeanne Kirkpatrick considers that the task of the United Nations should be to resolve international conflicts but today the United Nations "polarises, extends and exacerbates" them. Thus, if one accepts Jeanne Kirkpatrick's logic, condemnation by the international community of actions by the United States and its allies, running counter to the interests of peace and security, "exacerbates conflicts".

Utterly distorting the aims and purposes of the United Nations, Jeanne Kirkpatrick set about "scolding" its member-countries, including the allies for unwillingness to follow in the wake of the White House.

Jeanne Kirkpatrick's malice and disappointment are easily explained. The overwhelming majority of the countries of the world emphatically refuse to regard world problems through the spectacles of Washington's militaristic course, and to support the United States-fanned slanderous anti-Soviet and anti-Polish psychosis, regarding this as an attempt to divert the attention of the world public from the dangerous steps of the Reagan administration.

TENTH WFTU CONGRESS CONCLUDES 16 FEBRUARY

Speeches Reviewed

LD140750 Moscow TASS in English 0715 GMT 14 Feb 82

[Text] Moscow, 14 Feb, TASS -- The course of the work of the Tenth World Congress of Trade Unions in Havana reaffirms that the working people are aware of the danger overhanging the world and are resolved to intensify their efforts to uphold and strengthen peace, democracy and social progress, PRAVDA writes today in an international review.

This, the newspaper points out, is evidenced by numerous speeches by delegates who dwell on the indissoluble tie between the struggle against the arms race, for switching the military industry over to peaceful uses, and the defence of the vital interests of the working peoples, and the struggle against the exploitative policy of monopolies, against unemployment, inflation and other social vices of capitalism, against such ugly creations of imperialism as neocolonialism, apartheid, racism, and fascism.

The peoples who feel well-founded concern for the destiny of peace are demanding that the military frenzy be stopped, that the international detente be preserved and consolidated and that the line towards wide cooperations between states with different social systems be continued in the eighties.

The importance of the congress, the review emphasizes, is indicated already by the fact that it is being attended by delegates representing more than 260 million out of 340 million workers organized into trade unions in all countries of the world. "Naturally, standing behind the participants in the Havana congress are people who adhere to various political, philosophical and religious views. Moreover, contradictions and sometimes even serious ones may arise between them. But there is something common between them which is above the differences and even contradictions. This is their very position in society -- the position of the working people."

Polish Delegate's Address

LD131826 Moscow TASS in English 1725 GMT 13 Feb 82

[Text] Havana, 13 Feb, TASS -- TASS correspondent Andrey Antonov reports:

Participants in the 10th World Trade Union Congress greeted with stormy applause a speech by Eugeniusz Melnicki, head of the Polish trade union delegation.

We arrived in Havana at a time when the activity of Polish trade unions was suspended because of the domestic situation in the Polish People's Republic, he said. Still, we came here to present the true picture of the situation in Poland. Speaking about the causes of the acute socio-economic crisis in Poland, Eugeniusz Melnicki pointed out that continuing strikes and heightening of tension by enemies of socialism were methods of impelmenting political aims, planned well in advance, to destroy the socialist state. Extremist forces in the trade union Solidarity played a leading role in creating tension and provoking confrontation and conflicts, Eugeniusz Melnicki said. The "Solidarity" leaderships actions were directed and financed by subversive, ideological centres of the West, especially by the Reagan administration.

The scope of the current anti-Polish propaganda campaign in the West vividly attests to the political aims of these forces. Martial law was introduced in the country in face of the threat of a fratricidal civil war hanging over Poland. At present, Melnicki said, we can say that the situation in the country has become stabilized. Despite numerous difficulties, Poland is returning to the normal rhythm in the activity of the state and economy.

We want to declare before the leaders of the working people in the world that Poland's place has always been and will be among socialist countries, among friendly peoples. We resolutely oppose any attempt at interference in our domestic affairs. Poland's affairs should be resolved only by Poles themselves. We strongly protest against the blockade and economic sanctions against Poland, the chief aim of which is to deteriorate living standards of the Polish working people.

From this rostrum, Eugeniusz Melnicki said, we express our sincere gratitude to the Soviet Union and other socialist countries for fraternal international aid.

Our trade union movement, Melnicki concluded, was always based on socialism and political unity, ideology of the working class. Our position will remain such in the future too.

More From Polish Delegation

LD160728 Moscow TASS in English 0724 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] Moscow, 16 Feb (TASS) -- "The Havana meeting has provided the working movement with a correct guiding line for the 1980's, Antoni Iwanczenko, member of the group of representatives of the branch Polish trade unions, told a PRAVDA correspondent in Havana. "The Tenth World Congress of Trade Unions enabled us all to know each other better. Our group attracted special attention nere. When asking us about the situation in Poland, foreign comrades expressed satisfaction that the Poles had found the strength to repulse counterrevolution. Sharing our opinion, the friends have the conviction: The trade unions in the Polish People's Republic must restore their class character."

Afghan Delegate Speaks

LD150834 Moscow TASS in English 0808 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Text] Havana, 15 Feb TASS -- The working class of Afghanistan is standing firmly on guard of the gains of the April Revolution and is fighting against intrigues of counterrevolution at one with the entire people, said Abdul Sattar Purdeli, chairman of Afghanistan's Central Council of Trade Unions. He was speaking at a meeting with journalists within the framework of the Tenth World Congress of Trade Unions here. Abdul Sattar Purdeli emphasized that the subversive activities of the enemies of people's power, seeking to frustrate the process of building a new life, were directed and financed from abroad and that the United States and China were behind all bandit organisations.

The leader of the Afghan trade unions said that Washington and Peking had set up more than 80 camps in Pakistan to train killers and saboteurs in an effort to interfere in the internal affairs of free and independent Afghanistan. He stressed that U.S. imperialism and Chinese hegomonism were the main culprits responsible for the fact that activists of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, teachers and peasants were still being killed, schools and peasants cooperatives burnt and bombs exploded in Afghanistan.

Abdul Sattar Purdeli accused U.S. monopolies of supplying counterrevolutionary forces with chemical weapons. He stressed that troops of the people's armed forces and militiamen had on more than one occasion seized U.S.-made chemical grenades from bandits. He strongly refuted slanderous inventions in the Western press alleging that the limited contingent of Soviet troops and the Afghan people's armed forces were using that barbarous type of weapons. Those lies, he emphasised, were unfabricated where grenades bearing the trademark "Made in the U.S." were made.

Speaking about Afghan-Soviet relations, Abdul Sattar Purdeli pointed out that the Soviet Union was giving the Afghan people fraternal assistance, in particular in the building of factories, housing, schools and universities and prospecting for oil, gas and other minerals. As far as Soviet military assistance was concerned, the limited contingent of Soviet troops had been moved into sovereign Afghanistan in accordance with the Soviet-Afghan Treaty of Friendship, Goodneighbourliness and Cooperation and at the request of the Afghan Government only to defend Afghanistan from outside aggression, Abdul Sattar Purdeli emphasised in conclusion.

Gold Medals to Brezhnev, Castro

LD151912 Moscow TASS in English 1850 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Text] Havana, 15 Feb TASS -- On the closing day of the Tenth World Congress of Trade Unions in Havana, the World Federation of Trade Unions decided to award the gold medal of the WFTU "for great merits in serving the interests of the working people" to President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev and Chairman of the State Council of the Republic of Cuba Fidel Castro.

The award of gold medals of the WFTU to Leonid Brezhnev and Fidel Castro is a manifestation of broad recognition of their outstanding contribution to the struggle for strengthening of peace and international security, for disarmament and social progress all over the world.

The announcement of the decision made by Acting Secretary General of the WFTU Ibrahim Zakariya was received with stormy prolonged applause of delegates from about 140 countries participating in the congress.

Congress Ends

LD160624 Moscow TASS in English 0615 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] Havana, 16 Feb, TASS -- The struggle of the multi-million army of the working people of the world for socio-economic and political rights, against exploitation and oppression by transnational corporations, for democracy and progress is inseparable from the struggle for ensuring peace, curbing the arms race and achieving disarmement. This is the main conclusion drawn by the delegates of the Tenth World Congress of Trade Unions which has come to a close in the Cuban capital. The congress was attended by representatives of about 140 countries.

The Havana forum demonstrated the nations' profound concern at the dangerous, adventurist policy of the Reagan administration, the main culprit responsible for the exacerbation of the international situation, the preservation and the building up of tensions in many regions of the world.

At the same time most representatives of the world working class stressed in their speeches the role of the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community as leaders of the struggle for peace, detente and cooperation.

Final Document Noted

LD160812 Moscow TASS in English 0756 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] Havana, 16 Feb, TASS -- The struggle by the multi-million army of workers of the world for socio-economic and political rights, against exploitation, against oppression by transnational corporations, for democracy and progress cannot be divorced from the struggle for peace, for curbing the arms race and for disarmament. This is the main conclusion drawn by the delegates to the Tenth World Congress of Trade Unions which has ended in the capital of Cuba. It was attended by representatives of some 140 countries.

The main document "Trade Unions and Tasks of the Eighties", adopted at the congress, says that international tension is increasing in the world once agains, that the arms race has become ever more threatening and that mankind had never before faced such a threat as that resulting from the stockpiling of arms of enormous destruction strength, which can annihilate millions of people in the world in a few seconds. The arms race, the document emphasizes, is spurred on by the aggressive essence of imperialism itself, the now deepening crisis of capitalism and the policy of transnational corporations. Special responsibility for stepping up international tension rests with American imperialism.

Some actions and bellicose pronouncements by the Reagan administration, especially the decision on the production and stockpiling of neutron bombs, the document next says, are arousing profound anxiety over the destinies of peace. On the other hand, the existence of industrial financial empires is a threat not only to the economic and political independence of many countries but also a deadly danger to all mankind.

The document emphasizes the big impact of the system of socialism has had to pass over to defence. It loses the battle in confrontation with the forces of peace and progress. Thanks to these changes the powerful army of workers and trade unions today can settle the most acute contradictions, solve the most complex problems of our time, first and foremost, those which have been created by the profound crisis of capitalism.

The arms race, the congress document next says, aggravates the militarization of the economy and the consequences of the crisis which seriously affects the working people.

But its fatal consequences and danger can be prevented, the document remarks. The balance of forces in the world arena today is not in favour of imperialism. Moreover, anti-war demonstrations have never before been so strong as today. This mounting mass movement on a broad social foundation is aimed at curbing the war-mongers. This movement must be still further stepped up.

This places a lofty responsibility on the trade unions throughout the world, irrespective of their orientation or affiliation, and calls for redoubling of their efforts to make a still greater contribution to the solution of the principal problems.

The participants in the congress noted that colonialism, neocolonialism, racism and fascism are a challenge to the spirit of our time. The trade union movement must constantly display vigilance with regard to those forces.

The Havana forum also outlined ways of solving the major problems of the eighties such as elimination of backwardness, food and energy problems, the problem of employment in capitalist and developing countries, the plundering and exploitation of underdeveloped countries.

On the final day of the proceedings of the Tenth World Congress of Trade Unions, the World Federation of Trade Unions adopted a decision on awarding the WFTU gold medal "in recognition of the great services for the cause of the working people" to Leonid Brezhnev, the president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, and Fidel Castro, the chairman of the State Council of the Republic of Cuba.

Social Security Charter

LD160942 Moscow TASS in English 0852 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] Havana, 16 Feb, TASS -- The Tenth World Trade Union Congress which ended in the Cuban capital adopted a social security charter. The document stresses that social security is one of the basic rights of the working class. Social security systems existing in socialist countries, according to the document, have provided an inspiring example and facilitated the mounting struggle of the working people in the capitalist and developing countries against the onslaught of capital and for a better protection of their living and working conditions.

An unfavourable situation is taking shape in the developing countries, the charter says. They have inherited from colonialism economic backwardness, mass-scale unemployment, poverty, hunger and low cultural standards. In this difficult situation the working people and their trade unions support the efforts aimed at ensuring economic progress and at protecting the sovereign right to establish control over natural resources of their countries, which continue to be plundered by the capitalist countries and transnational corporations pursuing a policy of neo-colonialism.

At the same time the working people are making demands to improve and expand the social security system, which still is at a low level in the developing countries.

The only way to put an end to this grievous situation, the charger stresses, is to organize the joint struggle of the working people of all countries against the imperialist policy of the arms race and preparations for another war and for complete and universal disarmament, for the rational use of the vast resources senselessly squandered on the arms race, and for establishing a new international economic order ensuring equality for the developing countries and helping to overcome their backwardness.

The right to social security, the charter goes on to say, should be guaranteed in law to every gainfully employed citizen, and the social security system should be equal for all without any discrimination on the racial, religious or occupational grounds, and regardless of sex, age, citizenship, employment in different production sectors (private or public) and national origin.

The right to work in all countries should be recognized in law, which should put paid to all the discriminatory provisions and ensure protection against illegal dismissals.

Conditions should also be provided for the comprehensive participation of women in the political, economic, cultural and social life of society and their equal rights with men in all fields should be guaranteed. The document attaches much attention to health care and pensioning.

While taking joint efforts, the working people are advancing this updated social security charter as an effective weapon in their joint struggle for better living standards and social progress.

PRAVDA DENOUNCES U.S. IMPERIALISM, 'HIRELINGS'

AU171449 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Feb 82 p 1

[Unattributed editorial: "The Culprit Is Imperialism"]

[Text] The steadfast growth of the people's liberation struggle is one of the important characteristics of our period. New millions of people in Latin America, Asia and Africa are imbued with the aspiration to put an end to the oppression and arbitrary rule of imperialist enslavers and achieve real freedom and independence. The forces of oppression, however, refuse to reconcile themselves to the progressive advance of history.

"Adventurism, a readiness to gamble with the vital interests of mankind for the sake of one's own narrow mercenary interests, this is what is particularly glaringly manifested by the policies of the most aggressive circles of imperialism," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said at the 26th CPSU Congress. "Demonstrating a total disregard for the rights and hopes of peoples, they try to depict the liberation struggle of the masses of people as a manifestation of 'terrorism.' They have really set themselves a goal of achieving the unachievable, to bar the road to progressive changes in the world and regain the role of the rulers of destinies of peoples."

The imperialism of the United States is the inspirer of this policy. American imperialism does not limit its activities to blackmail and intimidation. Wherever it can succeed, it delivers weapons for the suppression of popular movements, widely using its hirelings for this purpose.

It is primarily the fault of the American militarists that mankind has found itself plunged into the most dangerous arms race that is without precedent. The results of human labor, enormous material and financial resources are thrown into the abyss. The Pentagon arsenals are being filled more and more with the means of mass annihilation -- the nuclear, missile, neutron and chemical weapons.

Disregarding the object lessons of history, the U.S. reactionary circles are increasingly toying with the idea that they will succeed in playing the role of "the world's gendarme." It is precisely they who are the mainstay of the most inhuman dictatorial regimes.

The criminal actions of the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen in El Salvador are provoking the indignation of peoples. In the last 3 years, more than 35,000 people, mainly peaceful citizens, perished there. Having become direct participations in the crimes of the military junta, the American ruling circles are directly responsible for the genocide that is being carried out in that country. The Washington administration continues to flood El Salvador with weapons. Tens of millions of American dollars continue to be sent to the dictatorship that is losing support. The punitive elements sowing death in the suffering land of El Salvador are trained on U.S. territory and American advisers direct their actions.

It is under the shadow of dollar imperialism that bloody crimes are also being committed in a number of other Latin American countries.

In the last quarter century, during which the Haitian people have suffered under the oppression of the brutal Duvalier despotism, the hangmen of the "Tonton-Macoute" bands exterminated more than 50,000 people and the number of those "missing without trace" cannot even be estimated. In the last year alone in Guatemala, more than 13,000 people were killed and this year a new wave of terror is sweeping the country. The Pinochet dictatorship which came to power with Washington's direct assistance continues to brutalize Chile for the 9th year now.

Ulster has lived in a situation of terror and repression already for more than 10 years now. More than 2,000 people have fallen victim to terror in that country. At the very same time, politicians of the ruling conservative party of Great Britain try to lecture others on the question of respect for human rights.

The Republic of South Africa has been transformed by the racists into a gigantic concentration camp. According to information released by the African National Congress of South Africa, more than 110,000 prisoners are languishing in jails in the Republic of South Africa. Judging by the number of death sentences, South Africa ranks first in the world.

The Israeli Government continues its policy of brutal persecution of the Arab people of Palestine. Tel Aviv is cynically disregarding all UN resolutions demanding an end to these aggressive and expansionist actions. The reason for this impudence is obvious: Tel Aviv is backed by the United States.

The suppression of human rights in Turkey is provoking the condemnation of the world democratic public. Thousands of people have been thrown into jails, torture is widely used, military courts are holding trials against members of progressive parties and trade unions for their beliefs and for their participation in democratic organizations.

The information presented at the forum of the 10th World Congress of Trade Unions in recent days shows where the systems implanted by imperialism, as well as the consequences of the rule by the imperialist powers, lead. At present in the developing countries, 800 million people suffer from hunger, 455 million people are fully or partly unemployed and the mortality rate among children is six times higher than in the developed countries.

These few facts alone irrefutably show that imperialism is promoting violence and hatred among mankind. The hypocritical, vain attempts of the official circles of the United States and other NATO countries to see themselves as supporters of human rights will deceive no one. The aggressive adventurist circles of imperialism demonstrate by all there policies that the threat to the most important human right, the right to life, comes precisely from them.

However, imperialism is far from being omnipotent. The world of real socialism resolutely resists its aggressive plans. It follows a consistent and purposeful course of protecting general peace and defending the democratic achievements of peoples, their independence and sovereignty. Socialism not only proclaims but also really ensures the rights of the millions-strong masses of the working people in a manner in which capitalism has never done in any country of the world. The banner of human rights and freedoms is the banner of socialism.

The Soviet people, educated by the Leninist party in the spirit of devotion to the cause of internationalism, express their ardent solidarity with all those who are languishing in the torture chambers of fascist dictatorships and are subjected to police repressions, oppression and the arbitrary rule of racists. We firmly believe: The just cause of the fighters for peace and the freedom of peoples will be victorious.

CONSPIRACIES AGAINST IRAN, DRA REPORTED

GF180707 Baku International Service in Azeri 1300 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Unattributed commentary: "The Common Enemy of the Peoples of Iran and Afghanistan"]

[Excerpt] Who are those endeavoring to strain relations between the peoples of Iran and Afghanistan? This is the subject our commentator will discuss today. He writes:

Today's topic is related to a recent press conference in Kabul. A person named Niazudin replied to questions during the press conference, which was attended by local and foreign journalists. Niazudin is a former resident of the Afghan capital. He had (?recently) been to Pakistan. While in Pakistan, he (?was trained) in one of the camps set up for the fugitives. He also savagely killed a few people in Afghanistan. Thus he has been [words indistinct] by the people's (?regime).

Had we not believed that certain phases of Niazudin's life would be of interest to our Iranian listeners, we would not have allocated time to his biography. This fighter had been sent to the other country -- that is to say, to Iran -- by the leaders of the [word indistinct], who are enemies of the Afghan people, after having been trained in Pakistan to kill and carry out treacherous activities. In Tehran he became a member of the organization known as Haqiqat-e Enqelab-e Eslami-ye Afghanistan. This organization is based in Pol-e (Chubi). Niazudin's duty was to organize anti-Afghan and anti-Soviet demonstrations and to render the activities of Soviet and Afghan diplomats in Tehran difficult through various ways and means. He received large sums to support his activities.

All this brings to mind the following question: Whose interest was Niazudin serving in Tehran? It is obvious that he did not serve Iran's interest in Tehran. This is obvious since the Iranian people's interests require the development and strengthening of Iran's relations with neighboring countries, whereas Niazudin engaged in destructive activities against Afghanistan and Iran. He endeavored to cause discord between Iran and Afghanistan.

It is obvious that Niazudin was carrying out the orders of his patrons in Pakistan. He received money from them for his destructive activities. The identities of those who train and arm the leaders of Afghan fugitives and who make funds available to them and direct their activities is common knowledge. They are the U.S. imperialists, the PRC hegemonists and a number of reactionary regimes which cooperate with them. With the help of [word indistinct], they are endeavoring to isolate both Iran and Afghanistan from their true allies. They are also trying to sow discord among the peoples with a view to forcefully imposing their own will on them later on.

Here is what Niazudin said on the matter during his press conference in Kabul: We received instructions from the leaders of Haqiqat-e Enqelab-e Eslami-ye Afghanistan to organize anti-Afghan and anti-Soviet demonstrations and (?destroy) the Afghan and Soviet missions. This organization receives instructions from the CIA regional headquarters in Peshawar, Pakistan. (?We had been assigned the task of) sowing discord and straining relations between the two countries.

It is appropriate to note that Haqiqat-e Enqelab-e Eslami-ye Afghanistan is not the only organization set up by Afghan fugitives working against Iran and Afghanistan. The Iranian press and other foreign media have reported that Afghan counterrevolutionaries have approximately 50 organizations operating within Iran. These organizations act together with the CIA to realize their conspiracies.

ALGERIA-MALTA COMMUNIQUE PUBLISHED 13 FEB

LD132224 Moscow TASS in English 2100 GMT 13 Feb 82

[Text] Algiers, 13 Feb, TASS -- Algeria and Malta will apply all efforts to eliminate foreign military presence in the Mediterranean and turn this region into a zone of peace, security and cooperation between the peoples. This is said in a joint Algerian-Maltese communique published here today on the completion of a working friendly visit to Malta by Algeria's Prime Minister Mohammed Benahmed Abdelghani and his talks with the head of the Maltese Government Dominic Mintoff.

The two sides denounced Israel's decision to annex the Syrian Golan Heights and expressed confidence that peace, security and stability in the Middle East can be established only (?on) the condition of the liberation of all the Israeli-occupied Arab lands and restoration of the legitimate national rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to create an independent state of their own. Algeria and Malta stressed that they reject any variants of separate settlement of the Middle East conflict.

The communique expressed the confidence of the two countries that the principles and ideals of the non-aligned movement are now able to render more assistance than ever before to the forces of progress in their struggle against imperialism, Zionism, racism and exploitation.

The communique highly assessed the present state of bilateral relations and stressed the need for allround development of political and trade and economic relations between Algeria and Malta. The Maltese side expressed gratitude to Algeria for its firm support for Malta's decision to remove all foreign military bases from its territory and for its neutral status.

TASS REPORTS LOSS OF SHIP OFF NEWFOUNDLAND

LD171450 Moscow TASS in English 1446 GMT 17 Feb 82

["Report of the USSR Ministry of Merchant Marine" -- TASS headline]

[Text] [no dateline received] According to data received by the USSR Ministry of Merchant Marine, the Soviet container-carrier Mekhanik Tarasov, heading for Leningrad from the Canadian port of Quebec, got into a heavy storm and sank in the area of Newfoundland. Rescue operations under way in the zone are greatly hampered by the continuing hurricane. There is loss of human life.

TASS [as received]

U.S. SPACE PROGRAM ORIENTED TO PENTAGON'S GOALS

LD171224 Moscow TASS in English 1204 GMT 17 Feb 82

["Outer Space Should Be a Zone of Peace" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 17 Feb, TASS -- "The international community's most important task is to exclude the possible turning of outer space into a source of military danger. The Soviet Union's proposal at the United Nations towards the banning of the placement in outer space of arms of any kind pursued precisely this noble aim," the Soviet journal MIROVAYA EKONOMIKA I MEZHDUNARODNYE OTNOSHENIYA (WORLD ECONOMY AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS) says in an article published in its February issue.

As far as U.S. ruling circles are concerned, it says they embarked on efforts to turn space into another sphere of the arms race. Washington, seeking military superiority over the USSR, has in recent years, especially after the advent to power of the Reagan administration, been paying increasing attention to the development and manufacture of weapons of principally new types and systems and the "opening up" of new areas of their potential use. U.S. strategy-makers' interest in the possibilities of expanding military uses of outer space has increased especially fast. They hope that a technological "leap," this time in the military use of space, will place the United States ahead of the Soviet Union and ensure U.S. military supremacy, putting the United States in a superior position both in outer space and on earth.

The journal says that it is not by chance that the U.S. space program was reorientated to meet the Pentagon's interests. The Pentagon's spending on space-related military research is much higher than the expenditure of NASA, although it is known that many research and development schemes financed by NASA are used for the implementation of military programs. According to press reports, the Pentagon plans to spend 5,800 million dollars for space-related military purposes in 1982 alone. This sum does not include about 3,000 million dollars allocated for secret programs with the same end. Trying to convince legislators, tax-payers and the public of the need to spend all this money, Washington is spreading standard fabrications about "Soviet military superiority in outer space."

U.S. militarist circles, "evidently are not loath to proclaiming not only vast regions on earth but also part of outer space to be 'the sphere of U.S. vital interests' and assuming the role of a self-styled 'space gendarme,'" the Soviet journal emphasises.

ROLE OF CW INCREASING IN U.S. WARFARE PLANS

LD171806 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Yuriy Soltan commentary]

[Text] It's now known for sure that long ago the United States brought chemical weapons to Federal Germany and Japan. There are also such weapons in other countries, though the local authorities are far from always informed of this, nor do they have the right to inspect American arms stores.

On several occasions the Pentagon has stockpiled chemical weapons in other countries secretly. Reports to this effect from reliable sources have repeatedly been carried in newspapers, and they spoke in particular of Britain, Spain and islands in the Pacific. There have also been reports of possible transportation of chemical agents to the American military base on the Indian Ocean island of Diego Garcia. American cargo vessels are currently cruising around the island with military equipment on board for the Rapid Deployment Force.

What used to be kept in secret has now come to light; for instance, the Pentagon's latest military doctrine provide for using chemical and neutron weapons, naturally not in the United States but far away. Earlier this month President Reagan asked Congress to double allocations for the production of new types of chemical warfare agents to bring the total appropriations by 1983 to nearly $1,000 million. Preliminary consultations have got underway for the deployment of these weapons in other countries, chiefly in Western Europe.

Chemical agents are being forced on West Europeans with the same pressure as when they were forced to agree to deploy 572 new new American medium-range nuclear missiles. According to the press close to the Pentagon, the cruise missiles intended for stationing in Britain, Italy, Belgium and Holland are to be equipped with a set of warheads randing from conventional and nuclear to chemical. There are also plans to stockpile large quantities of nerve gas weapons in Western Europe, including the latest modification, binary weapons. There are plans to fill tactical missiles, shells, bombs and mines with the gas. One of the reasons for the Pentagon's obsession with chemical weapons is the comparative cheapness of their production.

Nuclear, neutron and chemical weapons make up the American triad for Europe. American strategists hope to act in Europe in the following way: Poison the people and irradiate them with neutrons and burn the continent by blasting several nuclear bombs. That is not a horror story; that is the plan of a so-called limited war, the possibility of which has been stressed by President Reagan on many occasions.

The United States wants to do the same with the other continents. The Pentagon is planning local wars and the use of various weapons of mass destruction in the Middle East, Southeast Asia and the Far East. Chemical weapons are beginning to play an ever greater role in these plans.

ANGOP CITES APN CRITICISM OF REAGAN POLICIES

AB151150 Luanda ANGOP in Portuguese 1940 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] Moscow, 12 Feb (ANGOP) -- Support for the most repressive, reactionary and anti-people regimes has become a fundamental feature of the American foreign policy under the administration of Ronald Reagan. El Salvador and RSA [the Republic of South Africa], these two countries which are thousands of miles apart, have today become, to the same degree, symbols of American complicity with leaders and tyranize, through merciless reprisals, the population of their countries, and threaten other countries, says the Soviet news agency APN.

Since the United States has not been able to overcome the rebels in El Salvador, it has decided, as in the case of Vietnam, to eliminate the peaceful population. This was said in Paris at the last congress of the French Communist Party by Santiago Lopez, head of the delegation of El Salvador's Communist Party.

As APN recalls, the U.S. President decided, not too long ago, to give the sanguinary El Salvador regime several millions of dollars as urgent military aid. The executioners of the Salvadoran people receive large quantities of helicopters, arms, ammunition and equipment from the United States.

In December of last year, in the operations carried out in the Morazan area, nearly 1,000 peasants were killed. On 28 January a detachment carried out an operation in the villages of Porvenir and Campanirio. A 10-year old girl who barely escaped death said that the soldiers killed her family and all the inhabitants of the village.

As the agency points out, the South African soldiers in the Namibian territory also launch similar attacks and permanent raids into Angola. The apartheid regime further terrorizes the people of RSA. As in El Salvador, the U.S. Government grants economic, diplomatic and military support to the racists.

Openly wooing Pretoria, Washington has been very active in the contact group for Namibia. It was the American wishes that formed the bases of the new plan for a solution in various stages, proposed by the West. This plan is in contradiction with the basic UN document on the Namibian problem -- namely, UN Security Council Resolution 435. This plan aims at creating guarantees just for the white minority and the foreign monopolies in Namibia.

The solution pursued in Namibia, as in El Salvador, by the Reagan administration, says APN, is aimed at perpetuating the antipeople regimes faithful to American imperialism.

U.S. LEADERS' USE OF 'MISINFORMATION' EXAMINED

LD161840 Moscow TASS in English 1834 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] Moscow, 16 Feb, TASS -- "'Leaks of Information' which are organised in Washington by the U.S. administration itself in many respects helps the U.S. ruling elite to manipulate the public opinion," IZVESTIYA writes today. "The present administration, it seems, is going farther than its predecessors," the newspaper stresses. "Its representatives not only organize 'leaks of information' more often than previously but also quite often deliberately distort information."

"This is done particularly often when the matter concerns the Soviet Union and other socialist countries," IZVESTIYA points out. "The White House, the Department of State, and the Pentagon regularly provide American and foreign correspondents there with misinformation about the Soviet Union, about its foreign policy and its goals."

"At a high level the U.S. administration spread 'in confidence' information as to the Soviet Union's alleged readiness to be the first to use nuclear weapons. At the same time both the administration and the big U.S. press passed over in silence and virtually concealed from the Americans the UN General Assembly's resolution, adopted on the USSR's intiative, on the responsibility of states and state leaders for a first use of nuclear weapons."

"'Leaks of information' are often used to prepare the public opinion for the administration's foreign-policy actions," the newspaper goes on. "When the public opinion in the United States was sufficiently 'informed' of what was happening in Poland, President Ronald Reagan announced the imposition of economic sanctions against Poland and the USSR."

IZVESTIYA points out that questionable information -- and more often than not simply misinformation -- is used by U.S. politicians to attract the attention of the public to themselves. U.S. newspapers quite often are caught on such kind of 'information.' Refutations, however, appear very rarely.

"The government participates in the political game called 'leaks of information' as long as it is winning. U.S. politicians often speak of the citizens' right to know about the activities of their government. But experience shows that the politicians, including presidents as well, often conceal from the people a really important information." "The public opinion in the USA is formed not so much by informing the population as by misinformation and prejudices. And there is not even a trace of the 'freedom of the press' there," IZVESTIYA writes in conclusion.

REPORTAGE ON 25TH CANADIAN CP CONGRESS

Kashtan, Chernyayev Speeches

LD142216 Moscow TASS in English 2156 GMT 14 Feb 82

[Report by TASS special correspondent Artem Melikyan]

[Text] Toronto, 14 Feb, TASS -- The 25th Congress of the Communist Party of Canada is taking place here in an atmosphere of growing determination to uphold the interests of the Canadian working people, the cause of peace and social progress.

General Secretary of the Communist Party of Canada William Kashtan delivered a political report on the Central Committee's work and the party's tasks at the present time. He stressed that the current congress is an event of great importance in the history of the country's working class movement, since it coincided with the 60th anniversary of the founding of the Communist Party of Canada. The Communist Party of Canada has been consistently and firmly upholding throughout these years the interests of the working class and all working people in the country, guided by the revolutionary Marxist-Leninist theory and the priciples of proletarian internationalism.

The speaker said that the party always firmly adhered to the positions of recognising the historical significance of real socialism in the Soviet Union and what it means for social progress, for socialism and the cause of peace throughout the world. The very existence of the Soviet Union intensified the communist movement, is the chief bulwark of universal peace and creates necessary conditions exerting a favourable influence on the forms of struggle in the interests of the working people and the cause of socialism.

William Kashtan said that the 25th Congress of the Communist Party of Canada is taking place in a complicated international situation, at a time of the enhanced risk of war. The report strongly denounces the aggressive, adventurous course of the present U.S. administration and its attempts to interfere in the internal affairs of other countries. The United States decided to start the manufacture of the barbaric neutron weapons and deploy its new nuclear missile weapons in Western Europe. It favours a "limited" nuclear war. William Kashtan stressed that the policy of collusion and cooperation between the United States and the Beijing leadership, spearheaded against the Soviet Union and directed at altering the correlation of forces in favour of enemies of socialism, poses an additional threat to peace.

The speaker pointed out that the aggressive, adventurous course of U.S. imperialism encounters mounting resistance throughout the world, including Canada.

In this connection, the speaker stressed, we deem it necessary to give a befitting rebuff to any manifestations of anti-communism and anti-Sovietism, to distortions of the Soviet Union's peaceful policy. Struggle against anti-Sovietism and anticommunism is the most important part of the struggle for peace. Socialism and peace are inseparable.

Speaking about the domestic situation, William Kashtan stressed that the number of unemployed is approaching 1.5 million, inflation is mounting, factories are closing down, the number of bankruptcies is growing. All this shows that the present recession is deeper and longer than any since the crisis of the thirties.

In order to take the country out of the crisis, the Communist Party calls for pursuing a new policy of radical reforms, resolute restrictions of the power of monopolies and transnational corporations, for such changes which would ultimately bring Canada to a socialist path. Canada has no real future except along the path of genuine national independence and socialism. We are optimists and have faith in the future, William Kashtan stressed.

After the report by the leader of the Communist Party of Canada, the congress began debates on the report and the main political resolution on the new course for Canada.

The head of the CPSU delegation, alternate member of the CPSU Central Committee, Deputy Head of the CPSU Central Committee's International Department A. Chernyayev delivered a speech on the same day. Greeted by stormy applause, he presented William Kashtan with the CPSU Central Committee's message to the 25th Congress of Canandian Communists. The Soviet delegation handed over to the congress presidium a gift from the CPSU Central Committee -- a metal panorama of Red Square and the Kremlin.

The congress is continuing its work.

CPSU Message

LD140212 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 13 Feb 82

[Report on CPSU Central Committee greetings message to the 25th Canadian CP Congress]

[Text] Dear Comrades, the message begins, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union sends warm fraternal greetings to the 25th convention of the Communist Party of Canada and to all Canadian Communists.

Soviet Communists heartily congratulate you on so notable an event as the 60th anniversary of your party. The formation in Canada of a party of a new type, armed with Marxism-Leninism, it is said in the message, was of fundamental importance for the Canadian working class movement and ushered in a new stage in the struggle for its great ideals. As an exponent and champion of the working people's interests and of the ideals of solidarity of all the democratic forces of the left in their fight for democracy and social progress, for a united and sovereign Canada, the Communist Party has established itself as an essential, patriotic and international force and has won the recognition and respect of the working people.

Canadian Communists have always been distinguished by their loyalty to working class internationalism and by their vigorous defense of the Marxist-Leninist principles and cohesion of the international communist movement. They were in the front ranks of the Hands Off Soviet Russia movement and the International Brigades in Republican Spain. They made an unforgettable contribution to the fight against fascism in World War II and later in the years of the cold war to the cause of solidarity with the socialist countries and in the struggle of peoples for national liberation.

In our day, it is said in the message, your internationalism is expressed in a highly principled class attitude to socialist Poland and in your unflagging solidarity with Cuba, Nicaragua, Grenada and other countries and peoples who are attacked by imperialism. Your active participation in the fight for peace, for disarmament and against the war danger created by American imperialism has won the Communist Party of Canada authority among the peace forces in its own country and beyond its borders. Soviet men and women think highly of everything Canadian Communists have done and are doing for mutual understanding, cooperation and friendship between the Canadian and Soviet people, for the development of good-neighborly relations between Canada and the Soviet Union. We wish you, dear comrades, success in fighting for the interests of the working class and all the Canadian working people, in fighting for peace, democracy and socialism.

The message concludes with the words: Long live the Communist Party of Canada! Long live the friendship between the Communist Parties of the Soviet Union and Canada!

Congress Results

LD152148 Moscow TASS in English 2040 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Report by TASS correspondent Artem Melikyan]

[Text] Toronto, 15 Feb, TASS -- The 25th Congress of the Communist Party of Canada lasted here for three days. The delegates unanimously approved the political line of the party's leadership set out in the report of the General Secretary of the Communist Party of Canada William Kashtan and the programme of concrete actions in the struggle for the vital interests of the Canadian people, for peace and social progress.

The congress showed the loyalty of the Canadian Communists to Marxism-Leninism, to the principles of proletarian internationalism. Its participants proclaimed their readiness to promote in every way the rallying of the world communist and working class movement faced with growing attempts of imperialism to reverse the process of international detente, to weaken the positions of socialism on the international arena, to push the world into the abyss of thermonuclear war.

The speeches of delegates and representatives of nine fraternal parties who arrived for the congress expressed resolve to do everything to curb the aggressive aspirations of imperialism, to frustrate the adventuristic designs of the Reagan administration and NATO military, to ensure further onward movement of the forces of peace and social progress.

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The Canadian Communists demanded from the rostrum of the congress that Canada should quit the military and political blocs and alliances -- NATO and NORAD.

The congress approved the main political document -- the resolution entitled "New Course for Canada," which sets out the party's tasks for years ahead, the strategy and tactics of its struggle for the vital interests of the Canadian working people, for the cause of peace and social progress. The document highly assesses the principled consistent struggle of the Soviet Union and other countries of the sociolist community for peace, for the continuation of the process of detente and for disarmament, the new peace initiatives advanced by Leonid Brezhven at the 26th CPSU Congress. By its consistent policy and practical actions the Soviet Union, all socialist countries show that they are the main bulwark of peace, independence and social progress in the world of today, the resolution says: This imparts to peoples fresh confidence that nuclear war can be averted. The Soviet Union proclaimed clearly to the whole world that it will not allow the United States to achieve military superiority.

The resolution strongly condemns the Reagan administration for undermining the process of detente, conducting the adventuristic course, reviving the cold war, brandishing thermo-nuclear weapons.

The documents adopted advance a broad programme of the struggle for truly independent foreign policy course of the country for Canada's complete economic independence, against the sway of U.S. transnational corporations. Pointing to the importance of the policy of "Canadisation" of energy resources conducted by the government, the party stresses, however, that it is only nationalization of all energy and natural resources under a democratic control that can lead to the attainment of Canada's economic independence.

The congress came out for united action of the working class and democratic forces of the country. The basis of this unity, the resolution says, is cooperation of the Communist Party and the New Democratic Party of Canada.

The congress suggested the programme of envigoration of Canada's economy, including the creation of new jobs, establishing control over prices and profits of monopolies and banks, creation of a national automobile industry free from the sway of transnational corporations of the United States and envisaging also a 50-percent cut in Canada's military spending.

The participants in the congress endorsed the statement of the Central Executive Committee which condemned the Reagan administration and NATO for interference in Poland's internal affairs and expressed satisfaction with the measures aimed at normalising the situation in that country.

The elections of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Canada were held at the closing meeting.

SOVIET SHIPS FERRY SUPPLIES TO KAMPUCHEA

BK130942 Moscow in Cambodian to Kampuchea 1330 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Unattributed Report: "Kampuchea-Soviet Relations"]

[Excerpts] The Soviet ship General Vladimir Zaimov, which steamed out of Odessa port on the Black Sea, has reached Kompong Som Port, Kampuchea. This ship brought with it goods indispensible for the repair and reconstruction of various buildings in the industrial, electrical energy and agricultural sectors as well as other sectors of Kampuchea's national economy. Off-duty sailors helped dock workers rapidly unload and remove goods from the ship.

Following the ship General Vladimir Zaimov, two more Soviet ships will berth at Kompong Som port: The Nikolay Cherkasov and the (Surdal). Meanwhile, yet another ship is ready to steam out of the Soviet Odessa port and head toward Kompong Som.

It has become a tradition that Soviet ships have ferried to Kampuchea not only industrial and agricultural products, but also gifts donated by Soviet students to Kampuchean boys and girls in kindergartens -- gifts which are retouched and improved by the hands of the Soviet crews coming from the Black Sea or Soviet Far East ports.

Compared with the same period last year, the volume of goods sent by the Soviet Union to the People's Republic of Kampuchea has doubled and continues to grow.

TIKHONOV CONGRATULATES KAMPUCHEAN LEADER CHAN SI

LD121500 Moscow TASS in English 1224 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] Moscow, 12 Feb, TASS -- Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR Nikolay Tikhonov has sent a telegram of congratulations to member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Kampuchea Chan Si in connection with his appointment to the post of chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

"I express confidence", the telegram says, "that the fraternal friendship and close cooperation between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of Kampuchea will further develop and strengthen for the good of the peoples of our countries, of peace and security in Southeast Asia and in the whole world."

PRESS REPORTS ON CURRENT SITUATION IN POLAND

TASS Correspondents

LD171652 Moscow TASS in English 1642 GMT 17 Feb 82

[By TASS correspondents Mikhail Tretyakov and Anatoliy Shapovalov]

[Text] Warsaw, 17 Feb, TASS -- A meeting of the Secretariat of the PUWP Central Committee with the first secretaries of the voivodship party committees and the heads of the departments of the PUWP Central Committee took place in Warsaw under the chairmanship of Wojciech Jaruzelski.

In Katowice a meeting of the PUWP Central Committee's Commission on the Mining Industry took place under the chairmanship of Jerzy Romanik, member of the Politbureau of the PUWP Central Committee, to discuss the social and political situation at mines. It was stressed in the course of discussion on the situation in the mining industry that the intrdoduction of martial law in that branch of the national economy and the imposition of a strict regime had made it possible to completely restore the production capacities of the mines. During the recent period mining collectives have been producing 625,000-630,000 tons of coal daily.

TRYBUNA LUDU has published an article by Jerzy Urbanski, chairman of the Central Party Control Commission, which says, in particular: The principle that there is no return to the situation in which the country found itself before December 13 last year should be adopted as the basis of the process of consolidation. This means that there is no return to tolerance of anarchy and to the outrages of the anti-socialist or even overtly counter-revolutionary elements. Neither can there be any return to the state of affairs which existed prior to August 1980 -- that is, to voluntarism bred by opportunitistic tendencies, to bureaucratic methods of state administration and to violations of socialist ethics and morality.

The consolidation of the party is hampered by a negative attitude to the entire 37-year history of People's Poland on the part of the political opponents of the party. Regrettably, they find eager listners among those, in particular, who have openly deserted the party ranks. Hankering for innovations, the opportunists and revisionists are even prepared to sacrifice the principles of socialism. They often ignore the fundamental tenents of Marxism and exaggerate those factors which are specific for every country. Their activities threaten the party with ideological uncertainty and can deprive the PUWP of its Marxist-Leninist character.

The greatest danger to the PUWP today is posed by revisionist intrigues, nationalistic deviations and capitulatory positions. These tendencies strip the party of its effectiveness at a time when it is gathering strength to lead the country out of the socio-economic crisis.

It is impossible to cement the ranks of the party without cleansing it of chance people, political chameleons, people who at a time of trial have lost the trust of others, gone over to capitulatory positions, made peace with the enemies of socialism and deliberately violated the principles of democratic centralism. At the same time it is necessary to patiently sift out those who have been merely deluded and erred in political judgements but who in so doing have guided themselves by noble intentions or yielded to pressure from without and lost their bearings during the tumultuous events, Jerzy Urbanski notes.

The army newspaper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI writes: The imposition of martial law averted catastrophe and ushered in the process of the restoration of the normal pace of work, calmness and public order. However, as the recent events in Gdansk and the attempt to organize a demonstration in Poznan last Saturday show, there still are forces which would like to thwart this process, reverse it and hold it back.

They are the selfsame hostile anti-socialist forces which prior to December 13 last year made an open grab for power and which are now trying again to organize illegal activities and to set up a resistance front. All this is to be facilitated by hostile leaflets which often call for bloodshed and fratricidal exchange of fire, for new strikes and for boycotting production.

The greatest worry and strong protests are caused by the attempts to organize public manifestations, by the instigation of street disorders which create the risk of confrontation with the forces of public order and with the army.

Although these events are sporadic and involve few persons, the newspaper stresses, it would be a mistake to overlook the fact that their consequences affect vast groups of people who by force of circumstance are again subjected to the restrictions of martial law. It would be frivolous to believe that they can achieve anything save the continuation of the abnormal situation and the aggravation of the depression through which the country is living.

According to the PAP news agency, on February 16 the additional rules of the martial law regime introduced in Gdansk after the street events on January 30 were lifted. Curfew is in effect from 10 p.m. to 5 a.m. Telephone communications have been restored.

Losoto Dispatch in PRAVDA

AU171517 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Feb 82 p 4

[O. Losoto 15 February Dispatch: "Closing Ranks: PRAVDA's Correspondent Reports From Warsaw"]

[Text] "The struggle is on for a great cause, for Poland, for its future, for strengthening socialism in our country" -- this is what the newspaper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI wrote in the article "To Be a Party of Social Justice." "The future of the country, of the Polish people belong to socialism. Socialism has struck roots in Polish soil. It is only necessary to create the required conditions for reviving the part of its roots cut off by the enemies of the socialist state."

The struggle is not an easy one. It envelops all spheres of sociopolitical and economic life. As pointed out in the same article, the counterrevolution, the Solidarity extremists, have succeeded in penetrating some social groups, in spreading confusion among them and wrecking their confidence in the PZPR. The enemies of the socialist state regarded the party as the main obstacle on the road to their destructive aims. "Figures" with opportunistic and revisionist inclinations, as well as with outspoken anticommunist orientations, came forward with ideological, political attacks on the party.

Reports arriving from the party organizations show that the situation there remains complicated, as previously. At the same time, however, the realization is increasing in the party cells that it is necessary, particularly under martial law, to restore their militancy as soon as possible, to restore their solid position in the heart of the working people's collectives.

The activation of party organizations, the strengthening of the PZPR ranks and of its Marxist-Leninist nature -- this process is obvious to all those watching the development of the situation in Poland from nearby, from Warsaw.

Discarding past mistakes and freeing itself of alien elements, the PZPR strives to regain as quickly as possible its rightful place in the social structure, to more and more effectively help overcome the crisis and strengthen socialism on Polish soil. The party's attention to problems of internal party life has grown perceptibly, and Leninist norms are being strengthened in daily practice.

Since July 1981 the party ranks have decreased by almost half a million people. It now comprises 2.6 million members and candidate members. Some 42.7 percent of these are workers and 2.3 percent are peasants. Passive people have been expelled from the party. Some have returned their party cards themselves. In the opinion of many party branches, the purging and strengthening of party ranks should be continued.

The process of expanding the forms of party work, of the Communists' participation in the life of the collectives, is gaining in strength. Shop cells have been restored, for example, at the "Fasti" cotton combine in Bialystok. The combine party committee believes that this will strengthen party influence directly at the work places. A Commission for Social Problems was founded at the Krasnik bearings plants. This commission has suggested assuming control over the plant's housing construction, because that is one of the "sore spots" in the social life of the collectives. At the same time, an inspection of social-communal facilities and programs for modernizing them are being prepared. The party organization at the Vigolen flax processing combine in Czestochowa has focused its efforts on the fulfillment of production tasks by the collective, and first and foremost on catering to the needs of the mining industry for fabrics manufactured by the combine.

We do not separate problems into major and minor ones, the party activists say, because they all involve improving production, increasing output, and the people's work and life and their mood.

TRYBUNA LUDU is now paying great attention to the recently emerged district centers of party work. Only a short time has elapsed since the onset of their activities, the paper writes, but it is already clear that they are rendering substantial assistance to the local party aktiv and to party institutions and organizations. Seven such centers have been set up, for example, in Wroclaw Voivodship. The training of secretaries of basic party organizations is being conducted there, and meeting with the party aktiv as well as debates and discussions are being held. A joint meeting of secretaries of plant and agricultural party branches, at which the problem of specific aid to agriculture by the city's plants and institutions was discussed, took place at one of these centers.

The party organizations and Communists are actively participating in the civic committees for national salvation that are being established all over the country. Already there are hundreds of such committees. They are organizing citizens' patrols for the protection of public order, as well as assistance to flood victims. At industrial enterprises these committees deal with improvements in work organization, aid in improving labor productivity and with solving social-communal problems. In residential areas, they are watching the work of trade and service enterprises as well as supplies of essential goods to the population.

The situation in the economy remains as critical as ever. The national economy suffers from a shortage of raw and other materials. And this is why, according to specialists, one of the tasks facing the Polish national economy is adjusting industry and other sectors to the exploitation of domestic resources.

At the same time, the Polish press speaks of possible prospects for exploiting -- together with other CEMA member countries -- the unused production capacities of Polish industry.

It is being proposed, in particular, that additional quantities of cotton and manmade fibers be processed by factories in the Polish People's Republic. The fabrics and readymade clothing manufactured from these materials would be delivered to the partners to gratify the needs of their domestic markets. Also being discussed in the press are problems related to the participation of some CEMA member countries in completing industrial projects, the construction of which Poland had to stop recently.

While solving current problems, the PZPR and the government are also working out long-range programs for overcoming the present situation in the national economy. One of these programs concerns the development of agriculture and the entire food supply complex until 1985. Recently, the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and the Presidium of the main committee of the United Peasant Party recommended that the government submit this program for discussion by the Sejm. The program envisages, even during this 5-year period, restoring the balance in agricultural production and eliminating the disproportion between the development of plant-growing and animal husbandry. As is well known, in the past 10 years plant production in the republic increased by 11 percent and animal production by 28 percent, something which has made it necessary to import expensive grain and fodder. In the opinion of specialists, it is necessary in the current 5-year period to boost the output of plant production by a minimum of 9 million tons, including an increase in grain output by 5 million tons. Also being termed realistic is the task of boosting until 1985 the output of fruit and vegetables by 20 percent as compared with the average indexes for the 1976-80 years, as well as stepping up the production of technical crops and oilseeds.

Achieving the outlined targets would make it possible to guarantee supplies of meat and meat products to the population. It is also being envisaged to increase the production of milk, eggs, vegetable oil, fish and other foodstuffs. The volume of output of the foodstuffs industry is expected to increase by 15 percent during the 5-year period.

It is under complicated conditions that the PZPR and the government are waging the struggle for a full normalization of life in the country and for economic stability. Many things have been accomplished, yet more must be done. Depending on the country's material and intellectual potential, formed in the years of the people's power, the Communists and other working people are filled with resolve to overcome the critical phenomena and to secure solid positions of socialism in People's Poland.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA TRACES SUBVERSION IN POLAND

AU171540 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 16 Feb 82 p 3

[Article by Col V. Semin: "Plot Against Poland"]

[Text] "Please tell us something about the appearance of antisocialist groupings in Poland that last year brought this country to the verge of a catastrophe, and about who financed them and directed their subversive activities. Signed: V. Lysak, Lieutenant of the guard."

Poland has been the focus of subversive activities by the enemies of peace and socialism for many years. There was practically no channel or tool which the anticommunists would not use to undermine the foundations of socialism in the Polish People's Republic. Considerable sums of money were spent for this purpose. Poland's internal affairs were most thoroughly analyzed by Western ideologists and politicians. During the last decade, for instance, Polish problems were dealt with by the U.S. Senate, to one extent or another, dozens of times a year on average. A serious lever for exerting pressure on Poland was discovered in the country's debts to Western countires, which were quite exorbitant for the country's potential.

"However, whenever imperialism's subversive activities are enhanced by mistakes and errors in domestic policy," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stated, "the ground is prepared for the activation of elements that are hostile to socialism."

From the beginning of the fifties, the U.S. special services and the counterrevolutionary elements in Poland devoted particularly persistent attention to organizing the planned seizure of power and to unifying all forces for it. The antisocialist forces were being assembled under various guises. Various reactionary clubs and groups were springing up like mushrooms: the "Club of the Crooked Wheel," the "Club of Contradiction Searchers, the "Club of Beginners in Revisionism," the terrorist "Ruch" group and Trotskyite student groups called, according to American fashion, "Commandos." As soon as they were set up, these clubs and groups found that they had extensive, well-coordinated connections with anticommunist organizations abroad, especially in the United States.

In keeping with the scripts worked out overseas, they succeeded in provoking unrest in the Polish People's Republic in 1956. At the very time the counterrevolutionary putsch was taking place in the Hungary. In March 1968 the reactionary elements organized student demonstrations in certain Polish cities, under the slogan of a so-called "Renewal of Socialism."

The antisocialist forces in the Polish People's Republic became particularly active in the second half of the seventies. It was at that time that A. Korbonski, American anticommunist of Polish origin, who was assistant professor of political sciences at the University of California and one of the leading experts on East European countries, came out with the concept of "transforming" trade unions into groupings to be used for conducting attacks against the PZPR. The first attempt at realizing this concept in the Polish People's Republic was undertaken in December 1970, when the reaction succeeded in instigating arson attacks on PZPR premises and in certain places, and the massacres of local power bodies in Gdansk and other cities; this led to bloody clashes between the hooligan elements and the militia.

At the gathering of dissidents from socialist countries in 1975 Switzerland, the idea was born to create a grouping in the Polish People's Republic which was then known as the "Social Self-Defense Committee -- Workers' Defense Committee" (KSS-KOR). The organization was planted in Poland in 1976. At first the KSS-KOR membership consisted of so-called intellectuals who were dissatisfied with the socialist conditions. In 1977 they were joined by certain Polish clericals and social democrats, and also by figures from the terrorist Ruch group, which was calling for developing subversion and sabotage activities in the country. The grouping was now headed by the Polish Trotskyites Kuron, Michnik, Gwiazda, Lis, Bujak and others, who were actively supported and instructed by imperialist subversive centers, particularly the Radio Free Europe broadcasting station. In 1978 the U.S. Senate Committee on Foreign Relations set up a special "coordination committee" for Polish affairs, which concentrated its entire attention of legalizing the "opposition" in the Polish People's Republic. Carter worked out a secret instruction for coordinating the NATO countries' subversive activities against Poland. From 1978 on, methods were being worked out within the framework of NATO for counterrevolutionary purposes, on how to make use of "possible strikes and disorder in socialist countries."

Following the directives and instructions from overseas, the KSS-KOR people worked out a counterrevolutionary program, its purpose was to penetrate the workers masses, to incite the people they had deceived against the PZPR by means of demagogy, lies and misinformation, to tie together the working people's economic aspirations and the KSS-KOR's antisocialist slogans, and to grasp power on the crest of the workers actions organized by the KSS-KOR. The KSS-KOR scouts penetrated the Gdansk and Szczecin shipyards and large enterprises in Warsaw, Katowice, Poznan, Wroclaw and other industrial centers and began their anti-socialist agitation there. In 1978 the KSS-KOR people set up the "Committees of Free Trade Unions," on the basis of which Solidarity was later organized.

When they saw the preparations for a counterrevolutionary coup d'etat in Poland were progressing, the U.S. special services sanctioned the proclamation in the Polish People's Republic, in September 1979, of a political party called Confederaion of Independent Poland, which was headed by Moczulski, who formerly worked in the history department of the Warsaw weekly [STOLICA CAPITAL], and by the Lawyers Stanski, Sheremetyev and others.

In propagating the "confederation members'" opinions, Moczulski wrote in the illegal copy of DROGA as far back as July 1979: "...the final stage will be the seizure of power. Here one can make use of various scripts. Perhaps this stage will begin with seizing power in certain regions of the country... All this will be taking place in a fierce struggle with the authorities of the Polish People's Republic... It is impossible to discount in advance such situations, when diverse forms of armed combat, including a general uprising, can prove the most effective and necessary method of action."

In order to grant material and political assistance and support to the antisocialist forces in Poland, the NATO special services created a network of "confederation bureaus abroad," headed by authorized representatives in the United States, England, the FRG, Sweden, Norway, Canada, France, Spain and elsewhere. Through them the "confederation" bosses maintained close contacts wih the notorious Polish emigre government in London, with the North American Center for Polish Studies, the organization Free Poland in the United States, the editorial office of the newspaper KULTURA in France, and the Radio Free Europe broadcasting station.

The counterrevolutionary activities in the country were financed through various kinds of "funds" in the United States and other countries in the West. For instance, Solidarity's Gdansk headquarters was assisted by the American reactionary trade union center AFL-CIO, by anticommunist "funds" in Chicago, London, Paris, Brussels and Oslo, and by the West German Association of German Trade Unions. This "assistance" went through many channels.

What then, were the aims pursued by the Solidarity leadership? This question is answered by the program adopted in Gdansk at the "congress" of this association. In this program Solidarity appealed for introducing capitalist market relations into the economy, for handing over part of the industry to private persons, for "equalizing" the rights of all forms of ownership, for encouraging in every way the private sector in agriculture, and above all the kulak's farms, and for handing over the land belonging to cooperatives and state farms to the kulaks.

Parallel to attacks against the state's economic foundations, Solidarity conducted undermining activities against the political system of the Polish People's Republic. It appealed for a revision of the Constitution, for changing the structure of legislative bodies and executive authorities, for breaking up the existing election system and for carrying out so-called "free" elections to local Soviets and the Sejm. Solidarity was also pushing for a reform of legal proceedings [sudo proizvodstvo] and of the activities of administrative bodies which would subordinate to them the bodies of state security and of the protection of social order in Poland.

Solidarity's acts revealed that this organization was linked to trade union activities in name only because in reality it represented an oppositional political force which adopted -- contrary to the Constitution of the Polish People's Republic -- the functions of a political party with antisocialist, anti-Soviet leanings.

During the almost 1 and 1/2 years of Solidarity's existence, its extremist leaders and instructors -- people of the KSS-KOR and the "Confederation" -- literally wore down Poland. Hundreds of various strikes organized by them -- "warning strikes," "strikes as a sign of protest," "selective strikes," "sitting strikes," "occupation strikes" and others -- threw the country's national economy back many years and aggravated conditions in it to the utmost. The present serious economic situation is the result of the Solidarity leadership's destructive activity.

The introduction of the state of war has prevented the Polish counterrevolutionaries and their American masters from tearing the Polish People's Republic out of the socialist community and breaching the Warsaw Pact countries' defense power.

At present the propaganda campaign of the imperialist subversive centers against Poland, the Soviet Union and other socialist countries is growing stronger from day to day. The pharisees in Washington, London and other places have raised their voices. They are stepping up the war hysteria, increasing international tension, fanning the myth about the "Soviet military threat" and assuring the world public that the state of war in Poland had allegedly been introduced under pressure from the Soviet Union. Under the disguise of saving democracy and protecting self-determination and international law, the United States has resorted to economic and other sanctions against Poland and the Soviet Union, and is also drawing to this adventurist line its NATO allies. However, in the mouths of imperialist politicians this and similar babbling sounds very false. Those who became expert at plots and subversive activities against the countries of socialism are purusing aims which have nothing in common with the Poles' welfare and the cause of peace on the European Continent.

IZVESTIYA ATTACKS RL-RFE ANTI-POLISH 'SABOTAGE'

PM161605 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Feb 82 Morning Edition p 4

[M. Mikhaylov "International Commentary": "Poisoners of the Airwaves"]

[Text] The Board for International Broadcasting which, together with the International Communication Agency, is the main center of U.S. foreign policy propaganda, has sent its annual report to the U.S. Congress. This report could more correctly be called an account of ideological sabotage by radio against the socialist countries. The report's authors not only do not hide, they boast of the fact that the radio stations Radio Liberty [RL] and Radio Free Europe [RFE], which are under the jurisdiction of the Board for International Broadcasting but which are in fact directed by the CIA, poison the air waves by the day and by the hour with slander against the Soviet Union and with lies about the situation in the socialist states and engage as a matter or routine in incitement to counterrevolutionary action against the socialist system.

It emerges from the report that Poland was the radio saboteurs' main target last year. Practically 24 hours a day, RFE broadcast the "latest news" and commentaries calling for the action of counterrevolutionary forces in Poland to be stepped up in every way. A particular gamble was made on Solidarity as a political organization which was turned into a tool for preparing a plot aimed at dismantling Poland's socialist system. RFE broadcast coded instructions to agents of Western special services and carefully elaborated plans for "operations."

RFE stepped up this subversive activity still more after the introduction of martial law in Poland. RFE recently organized a special program called "Bridge," containing extracts from letters to "compatriots" from renegades who have emigrated to the West as well as anti-Polish items by the Western, primarily U.S., mass media. The aim of all this propaganda is to slow down and thwart the on-going process of normalizing the situation in Poland. The United States and its partners are interfering flagrantly in the sovereign Polish state's internal affairs and flouting all the norms of international relations and, in particular, the commitments made by the participants in the Helsinki Conference who signed the Final Act.

The U.S. Government and Congress allocated nearly $100 million for RL-RFE radio sabotage in 1981. In addition, a fruther $4 million were allocated on the White House's initiative in the latter half of last year for espionage and subversive "work" against Poland via RFE's channels.

RL and RFE are continually being given new opportunities for waging a cold war against the socialist world. They have at their disposal dozens of powerful radio transmitters, located mainly on FRG and Portuguese territory. A plan is already being implemented for commissioning new stations including some in the Near East. The relaying of RL and RFE broadcasts via satellites is envisaged.

The Board for International Broadcasting is an official U.S. Government organization. Guidance of it is entrusted to the State Department. The business in which the Board for International Broadcasting is engaged not only fails to enhance the prestige of the American foreign policy department, it actually shows it in a very unfavorable light.

SOLIDARITY, ITALIAN UNION, RED BRIGADES LINKED

LD172224 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1900 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] As we begin our commentary we would like to refer to the not-so-distant past -- the first day of the so-called NSZZ [Independent, Self-Governing Trade Unions] Solidarity National Congress. In the Oliwa Hall [word indistinct] a speech of welcome was given by the secretary of the Italian Labor Union. He assured the gathering of complete support for its cause and even mentioned the historic mission of the NSZZ Solidarity. The Italian Labor Union delegation which arrived in Gdansk was large and representative; it included a married couple, Luigi and Paola Scricciolo, who represented the Office for Contacts Abroad of the Italian labor union.

Incidentally, this was by no means the first visit paid by the Scricciolos to Poland. Not infrequently they met such leading Solidarity experts as Kuron and Modzelewski, and systematically exchanged views and opinions with representatives of Solidarity leadership responsible for contacts with various foreign organizations and with individual activists. The couple from Rome were even honored with a special audience with the Solidarity chairman himself.

It seems that the Scricciolos harbored tremendous sympathy for the Polish trade union. That passion had acquired particular strength at the moment of the declaration of martial law in Poland. The couple actively contributed toward organizing various actions in Italy under the slogan of "Solidarity with Solidarity," and characterized by rabid hatred of socialist Poland.

Recently, Italian police arrested Luigi Scricciolo -- as the papers stress, the outstanding activist of the third most important trade union in Italy. Let us add for our party, the trade union of an openly social-democratic tendency with anarcho-syndicalist deviation. During a special press conference, Giorgio Benvenuto, general secretary of the Italian labor union, referring to the arrest of the head of the international bureau of his trade union, stressed that Scricciolo had a very significant and delicate role. What was the delicacy of the role of one of the Italian labor union leaders?

A good answer to this question can probably be given by referring to a statement by the editor of the Italian paper LA LOTTA CONTINUA. He said that thanks to the activities of Scricciolo, the Italian labor union had entered into the closest contacts with extremist circles of Solidarity, even after the introduction of martial law in Poland. But of course, it was not that aspect of Luigi Scricciolo's work which led to his arrest. He is accused of collaboration with the scandalously infamous Red Brigade terrorists. It appears that Scricciolo's very broad foreign contacts enabled him to contribute to the links between the terrorists and their foreign arms suppliers.

Will the public ever learn the subject of the talks between Kuron and Modzelewski and the activists connected with the terrorists? Could it really have been only urgent trade union movement matters?

YEPISHEV ADDRESSES GSFG KOMSOMOL CONFERENCE

PM171023 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Feb 82 p 2

[Correspondents Col V. Bogdanovskiy, Lt Col V. Zhitarenko report under "Komsomol Conference" rubric: "Sense of a Frontline Area"]

[Excerpts] Group of Soviet Forces in Germany -- The sense of being in a frontline area.... It greatly determines the high vigilance, responsible attitude to combat training and to strengthening order and organization, and the life and service of Komsomol members and all young servicemen in the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany [GSFG].

It was this acute sense which permeated the atmosphere of a Komsomol conference held here and set the tone for the delegates' interested and businesslike debate on servicemen's constant readiness to fulfill all the motherland's orders and their internationalist duty in defense of socialism's gains.

The Group of Forces Komsomol conference was addressed by Army General A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate. He noted that there is no duty more honorable or responsible for young Leninists than selfless service to their motherland and the cause of the Communist Party and a readiness to heroically defend socialism's gains. In this context, the army general stressed, every Komsomol serviceman must master Marxist-Leninist doctrine in depth, implement CPSU policy actively, devote all his energy and the full passion of a young heart to the work entrusted to him and persistently combat hostile ideology and phenomena alien to our system.

Characterizing the international situation which has taken shape, Army General A. Yepishev called on the sentinels of the socialist communisty countries' frontline area to continue to display revolutionary vigilance and to be ever ready to defend socialism's gains and world peace.

NOVOYE VREMYA CITES WORLD REACTION TO PCI

LD171644 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1428 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Text] Moscow, 17 Feb (TASS) -- "The polemical stances adopted by the leadership of the Italian Communist Party (PCI) with regard to the experience of socialist construction in the USSR and other countries of real socialism have evoked a wide response in the international communist and workers' movement," NOVOYE VREMYA writes in its 19 February issue. It publishes a selection of statements by representatives and organs of communist and workers' parties on the PCI leadership's stance. We are transmitting the full text of this selection.

TRYBUNA LUDU, organ of the PZPR Central Committee, writes: "It amazes and astounds us that the leadership of the West European mass party -- PCI -- has recently adopted a stance which puts in doubt, and if one were to speak frankly, which negates the essence of the peace-loving policy of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and comes out against various aspects of their internal systems, against the forms of socialist construction practiced by them. Above all, this affects us Polish communists because the PCI leadership has adopted the events which have taken place in Poland in the last few weeks as the starting point for its considerations and evaluations not only concerning the problems of current policy but also claiming them to be theoretical generalizations....

"By all the evidence the PCI leadership is trying to ignore the facts. It is deliberately rejecting arguments which indicate the need to take a decision in order to avert the very worst consequences, is rejecting the interests of the state and the most important thing -- the need to save the socialist order in Poland. If one accepts the position of the PCI leadership, then nothing remained for Polish communists but to assent to the steadfast, fatal development of events, to expect the worst, that is, the virtual elimination of the treaties and alliances of Poland which guarantee its existence as a state. And, to be sure, this development of events, something which was stressed more than once even after 13 December 1981 by Western state figures, would have had incalculable, dangerous consequences both for Poland and for stable peace in Europe.

"The statements by the PCI leadership on interference by the USSR and other member states of the Warsaw Pact in the development of events in Poland which is alleged to have taken place are intolerable and evoke a most resolute protest.

"Such slanderous fabrications emanate today from imperialist circles, from Washington, and from NATO headquarters. Surely we could expect from the communists a more realistic and primarily class-based assessment corresponding to the facts, the more so because no one in the West was able to present data about such 'interference'...

"In the situation of the anti-Polish campaign, unleashed today by the aggressive imperialist circles, a campaign directed against world socialism, we count particularly on the solidarity of communists. The position of the PCI leadership deviates from the line of solidarity," TRYBUNA LUDU says in conclusion.

Carlos R. Rodriguez, member of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee Political Bureau, said in an interview with an AFP correspondent: "We cannot agree with certain assessments made by the Italian and Spanish communists regarding the historic role of the USSR at the present time, not to mention the nature of the system established in the Soviet Union. It suffices to compare how opposite is the stand taken by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on the most important problems of war and peace and the ideas put forward by President Reagan in the United States in order to understand what would be the fate of peace had there been no Soviet Union, or if the USSR stance were different."

The Hungarian paper NEPSZABADSAG has published an article "On the Stance of the Italian Communist Party." It reads in particular: "The bourgeois press of NATO countries does not conceal its delight with regard to the PCI leadership's stance. At the same time this stance is causing extreme amazement and concern in many press organs of leftwing forces and in the press of socialist countries...."

"During the first days following the declaration of martial law in Poland leaders of several West European states stated that this is an internal affair of Poland. And only after Washington started regarding the introduction of martial law in Poland as a 'Soviet interference,' did they reluctantly begin to toe the American line. The PCI immediately and unhesitatingly condemned the Polish forces of socialism when they acted against counterrevolution, anarchy and took the path of decisive actions....

"How did it happen that the PCI leaders launched attacks against the PZPR at a moment when the party started a selfless struggle, worthy of all respect, in defense of socialist Poland and peace in the European continent?

"We Hungarian communists are posing and have the right to pose such a question because in 1956 the MSZMP also experienced a serious crisis. We remember all too well that we greatly needed the effective solidarity of the international communist movement, of the fraternal parties in the West including the PCI and Palmiro Togliatti personally....

"The PCI leaders are attacking real socialism, are belittling and at times negating its historic gains which exert a decisive influence on the destiny of mankind. The Italian Communists are justly proud of the fact that in the last decades they were able to oppose the plot of external and internal imperialist forces and to save the Italian bourgeois democracy. But would they be able to do this if there had not been real socialism? One could not have spoken about the present Italian democracy if fascism had not been routed during World War II. The Soviet Union played the main part in this routing. The Italian progressive forces would not have been able to unfurl their banners if socialism and the world anti-imperialist movement, fighting with it shoulder to shoulder, had not rebuffed international imperialism. Nobody denies that the changing world and its own development are presenting to real socialism every new tasks, and that socialism demands constant renovation. But how can one imagine the improvement of any political system if it is denied the right to defend its lawful existence by legal means? How can this lawful self-defense be assessed in the way it is done by PCI leaders, who speak in one voice with Reagan who deprived by one stroke of his pen 14,000 air traffic controllers of their work for demanding a more just remuneration of their toil, and who directed that the leaders of their trade union be taken in handcuffs to jail? All this is a tragic loss of a sense of proportion....

"The PCI leaders are not only putting the equal sign between the Soviet Union, socialist states and NATO countries who carry out a policy of arms race and threaten the destinies of the world, but they also attempt to represent socialism as a 'force subversive to peace'.

"And although the socialist countries with unprecendented patience and restraint are repeatedly making proposals on disarmament in Europe and elimination of nuclear danger threatening mankind, the PCI does not see in this any new initiatives. When the socialist states do not allow the other side to obtain military superiority, when they support the equilibrium of forces then, in accordance with a peculiar logic of the PCI, they allegedly embark on the roads which threaten peace. Maybe the socialist countries would bring the greatest benefit to peace if they restricted themselves merely to obstructing wishes for peace? Maybe capitulation is the way leading to the strengthening of peace? How many historic examples should be quoted in order to show that capitulation never led to the 'good will' of the aggressive forces, to their 'pacification'.

On the contrary it only stepped up the adventurism of the aggressors. Discreditation and malicious gossip against the socialist countries are hardly a guarantee for someone to be able to build in their country a better and more democratic socialism," NEPSZABADSAG points out.

The CPZ Central Committee organ, RUDE PRAVO, writes: "Praises for the PCI leadership are now to be heard not only in bourgeois Italy but also in other capitalist countries. Numerous bourgeois politicians, including the leaders of social democratic, opportunist and reformist parties and movements, acting on the political stage of the West, are unstinting in their praise.

"In what way has the PCI leadership deserved such attention?"

It adopted a document in which it came out against the efforts of the Polish people which are directed toward establishing order and calm in the country, and it condemned the decisions of the State Council to defend socialism in Poland."

"The thought comes to one's mind that the PCI leadership has not attentively followed the development of events in Poland, that it was utterly ignorant of the activities of counterrevolutionary forces and, for this reason, was unable to give an objective analysis of the problems or to draw genuinely communist conclusions. The PCI leadership has committed a very flagrant error and now occupies a position which is in complete contradiction of reality. At the moment when the roof was burning over the heads of the masters of the Polish house, the PCI leadership, instead of friendly aid, began to call upon them not to extinguish the conflagration, to undertake nothing and to let the house burn to ashes on the 'democratic' path."

In its commentary the Bratislava paper PRAVDA [the organ of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Slovakia] wrote: The leadership of the PCI under the pretext of evaluating the events in Poland has virtually come out against real socialism. Without any grounds whatsoever it has stated that all the achievements and experience accumulated to date in the struggle for building socialism have no value." The organ of the CPSU Central Committee, the paper PRAVDA, has given a resolute and principled answer to these inventions. However, as certain leaders of the PCI believe, the article in PRAVDA is not an example of friendly discussion. Thus unfounded accusations addressed to the CPSU, the Soviet Union and other socialist countries have acquired still sharper forms. The comrades from the leadership of the PCI it seems have lost their sense of proportion [chuvstvo mery] failing to apprehend what was really a friendly discussion. Self-conceit is pushing them towards ever more senseless demagogy, which in its content is nearer to the propaganda maneuvers of the bourgeosie than to the traditions of the workers' and communist movement.

"Every communist, every fighter against imperialism, reaction and war is nowadays worriedly posing the question: Can the leadership of the PCI hold a normal discussion or, having turned away from Marxism-Leninism, is it no longer in a position to give a real evaluation of the modern world from class positions?

"The position of the leadership of the PCI means aid for imperialism, which for decades has been trying to weaken socialism. It means help to anti-communism and all forces hostile to social progress in general."

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, the organ of the SED Central Committee, says:

"The PCI leadership has adopted a decision at the January plenum which, on all the main issues, contradicts the policy of the forces of peace. The speeches and decisions of the plenum practically disclaim the peaceful policy of the Soviet Union and other states of the socialist community, a policy thanks to which the peoples of Europe have to a decisive extent been enjoying the longest period of peace on our continent in the present century.

"Moreover, the unprecedented thesis, to the effect that the foreign policy of the Soviet Union and of the states, members of the Warsaw Pact, does not differ from the foreign policy of the United States and NATO, resounded at the plenum of the PCI Central Committee. One can not imagine a greater madness. Thus despite all the facts and the experience of the peoples, the NATO long-term program for the arms race is equated to the peace-loving program of socialism. The 1979 NATO decision at Brussels, on the strength of which Italy too would be transformed into a beachhead for the deployment of new American nuclear medium-range means [as received] aimed at socialist countries, is put on the same level with the constructive proposals of the Warsaw Pact states. No difference is made between the open desire of the United States to achieve military superiority and the tireless efforts of the Soviet Union aimed at preserving the military-strategic balance on an increasingly lower level.

"Identifying the decisive peace-loving force of modern times with the aggressive imperialist military pact is an act directed against the foundation of the struggle of peoples for international security and peaceful co-existence. Such a position with regard to the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries runs counter to the experience of the Italian anti-fascists. For them the decisive contribution of the Soviet country which required great sacrifices in the victory over fascism still remains vital [zhivotvornym] today.

"As grounds for developing its platform the leadership of the PCI has made use of the tragic events in Poland. Yet it is now criticizing precisely that which it was constantly demanding a year and a half ago: the resolution of the Polish problems by the Poles themselves. In doing this, by putting forward a whole series of demands, it is crudely interfering in the affairs of the PZPR. Although, when it concerns the PCI, its leadership is constantly declaring the right of any party to make decisions by itself....

"The communists always assess the socio-political decisions from the class positions of who benefits from them. The belittling of the role of socialist states and their steadfast peace-loving policy is of benefit only to imperialism which sees as its most important aim the weakening of real socialism, of communist parties, and of the peace-loving movement. Imperialism needs this in order to continue the policy of the nuclear arms race military superiority.

"The peoples are evaluating the political leaders and parties in the present international situation not on their ability to slander socialist countries but on their championing peace and detente," says the article.

"The overwhelming majority of communist parties which are active in the capitalist world have also taken a principled stand. Many parties deemed it necessary to stress anew the world historic significance of the era, started by the Great October Revolution, as well as the role of the USSR and the countries of the socialist community in the defense of peace and progress on earth."

G. Marchais, general secretary of the PCF, said at the recent 24th PCF Congress: "One of our comrades wrote in the section: 'Discussion Forum': The enemy is trying to achieve a situation in which we, communists, would rid ourselves of 'such a burden' as the socialist countries by simply giving them up as a bad job [postavit na nikh krest]. This undoubtedly would secure a great success for the idea which is able to play such an important part in the class struggle, the idea according to which socialism does not exist and is simply an unobtainable dream. This comrade is right. Whether they wish this or not, the class struggle is of a world-wide nature and the socialist countries play an important part in this struggle. Thanks to their weight and influence they do not allow warmongers to embark on a nuclear adventure. They succeeded, not without effort, to achieve the establishment of peaceful coexistence in the field of international relations. Consequently they are a guarantee for peace.

"At the same time the peoples are only gaining from the development of economic, trade, scientific and cultural relations and cooperation with socialist countries, and finally, they are a support for the liberation struggle throughout the world and particularly for the national liberation struggle.

"One of the bases of our strategy also lies in international reality and the alteration of the correlation of forces in favor of socialism, independence and peace.

"To forget this, to attempt to isolate our struggle from the struggle of other forces which are fighting throughout the world against capitalism and for socialism, would be suicide."

In an article, published by the organ of the DKP [German Communist Party] UNSERE ZEIT, it states in particular the following:

"The position which has been occupied by the PCI leadership in connection with the events in the Polish People's Republic was greeted with delight by the reactionaries of all hues in the imperialist countries....

"The decision of the PCI Central Committee and other declarations are obvious evidence of a further departure from the ideas of Marx, Engels and Lenin and the socialism that exists in reality, and primarily the Soviet Union, as well as a drift away from revolutionary, class positions....

"The leadership of the PCI is demonstrating with special clarity a nonclass approach to the evaluation of events on the main question -- the question of war and peace and the evaluation of the Soviet peace policy. There is no need to prove to anyone that the decree on peace adopted by the young Soviet power is evidence of the indissoluble unity of peace and socialism. This has once more been convincingly confirmed by the 26th CPSU Congress and the recent visit to us in the FRG of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. It is difficult to cite the number of specific peace initiatives made by the Soviet Union....

"There is in the world no other country such as the Soviet Union, which from the first moment of its existence has made such a great contribution to the cause of the national liberation struggle of peoples throughout the world....

"We communists in the Federal Republic of Germany are not surprised that the positions which are being held by the leadership of the PCI are being taken up as arms by reactionaries and the enemies of the working class of all hues. Reaction has always operated according to the principle: Make use for our own purpose of any phenomenon, of any process directed against the Soviet Union and against the joint struggle of the international communist and workers movement....

"We communists see the necessity in these conditions of maintaining a loyalty to our principled positions...we shall not allow ourselves to be turned from the chosen path nor to relinquish the friendship with the peoples of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries which is guided by class principles."

F. Muhri, chairman of the Austrian Communist Party, said at the extraordinary congress of the Austrian Communist Party: "And if certain representatives of 'Eurocommunism' are now speaking about 'the third way' then in reality they are already on this path which leads to political-ideological accommodation with social democracy. The joining of socialism and freedom is the main idea of communism...however in its interpretation and in the specific political practice certain representatives of 'Eurocommunism' see absolute democracy and freedom in this formulation. The questions of freedom and democracy are inseparably linked with the relations among the classes, with economic and state relations of power, and with the class struggle. The liberation of the working class presupposes a joint struggle for depriving capitalism of its power, for eliminating the freedom of exploiting other people.

"The events in Poland have clearly demonstrated that the freedom of action of the provacateurs from Solidarity has become a freedom of action of counterrevolutionaries who intended to remove the communists from participation in the life of this society and to overthrow the government by a coup d'etat. A decisive struggle against the antisocialist forces in Poland is an essential prerequisite for the development of a broadly based socialist democracy."

The articles published in the newspaper PRAVDA and the journal KOMMUNIST on the positions of the present leaders of the PCI have drawn a broad response in the press of the Danish Communist Party. The party newspaper LAND OG FOLK has printed an article by Comrade Ib Noerlund, member of the Executive Committee and secretary of the Danish Communist Party Central Committee, which criticizes the main "conceptions" of the proponents of a "third path" in some Western communist parties. The author stresses the decisive role of the communist movement and the countries of real socialism in the cause of the defense of peace and the prevention of a new war.

Speaking of the importance of the experience of the communist and workers' movement, the author points out that "the communist movement -- the greatest political movement of modern times -- has always stressed the need to learn from that experience. This is especially important in our time, when the ideological pressure of imperialism is growing at the same time as its military preparations, which is a link in its international class struggle.... Unfortunately, it has to be noted that the leading circles in some West European communist parties are bowing to the pressure of the ideological campaigns of imperialism and are repeating some of its fabrications.... When such attacks are directed against the commonly recognized views of the communist movement or directly distort them, then one has to say no to this. Just as before, these attacks are being undertaken in the name of 'renewal,' but if one looks at them more closely, there is absolutely nothing new in them. They are known from the bourgeois propaganda and the intensified attacks on the communist movement."

In LAND OG FOLK of 30-31 January political observer M. Seidelin writes that "not one of these points of view is new, and neither is there anything new in the fact that these views are usually supported by the party leadership, while at the same time the party's "base" and the leadership of local party organizations display great restraint... by means of political demonstrations and juggling with ideas and also by the rejection of a minimum of scientific method in the analysis of the experience of socialist countries the PCI leadership is making discussion and dialogue in the communist movement impossible. In this respect it is of no small importance that another major West European party, the French Communist Party, which cannot be accused of an uncritical attitude towards the socialist countries, at its congress the following week was to put forward an extensive document containing a subtle but highly positive appraisal of development in the socialist countries in recent years.

"Revisionism was and is not a critical review or possible reappraisal of views", the same issue of the newspaper points out. "It is the renunciation of the Marxist philosophy, understanding of history, economic theory and the class approach".

"Many of those, who in the morning news on the radio heard the announcement concerning the new attitudes of the PCI wrote the Finnish Paper TIEDONANTAJA could not believe their ears. The text was not that new for untimely reports of the death of Marxism-Leninism have already been published. Something else was amazing. Why was it, at a time when Poland with all its strength was trying to extricate itself from a difficult situation. why was it when the fate of detente is in the balance that the PCI is declaring its anti-Polish position and openly attacks the socialist countries and the Soviet Union and the CPSU in particular?

"The many, who express their surprise ask themselves: Was there a basis for letting the strikes continue and for letting the economy of the country fall into an even deeper whirlpool than it had been originally drawn into: according to them, there are grounds for trying to discover what Solidarity was really aiming at, through its policy of chaos and disorder. It is only the answers to these questions, if these answers were intended, which would have made such a radical attitude by the PCI valid. [sentence as received]

"It is very regrettable that the PCI should first of all demand that Poland should herself choose the methods and means in which to decide her internal affairs, and then, when Poland does precisely this, she is subjected to a merciless attack. And not only Poland. The Soviet Union, the CPSU, the October Socialist Revolution, and Marxism-Leninism, to cap everything, have also been attacked with her, and probably even more strongly.

"The PCI announces the commencement of a 'third way.' To date there has not been any precise information about what this 'third way' amounts to, what it consists of.... It seems as though the 'third way' requires an admission that communism is in a crisis and that Leninism, for example, does not belong in the teaching of scientific socialism. According to the 'third way', Marxism-Leninism has no business in Europe, and its influence there has been altogether unproductive.

"Naturally one cannot ascribe to such a view. This position is not supported by the Communist Party of Finland.

"At its 19th Congress the Communist Party of Finland took a very clear position in defense of Marxism-Leninism. 'Eurocommunism' and the 'historic compromise' cannot be supported by the Finnish Communist Party. Of course, there may be isolated cases and individual members of the party who find the 'historic compromise' to their liking. However, scientific socialism is our common foundation. If this continues to be firmly adhered to, the teachings of the Italians will not particularly sway the Finns or cause difficulties whether in the interstate relations of our country or in party relations with our Eastern neighbor."

The Argentine newspaper QUE PASA has published an article which says in particular that the content and style of the Italian document put out by the bourgeois press evaluating real socialism, completely loses sight of the concrete circumstances of the Polish crisis. It takes absolutely no account of the debauch of counterrevolution, which represented an enormous threat to the socialist gains in Poland. To the same degree there is no evaluation at all of the role of Poland in the socialist community and its importance for security in Europe.... Appealing for solidarity with the Polish workers and at the same time condemning the Polish socialist state and the measures taken by it does not stand up to criticism. In the class struggle the question of power is the decisive one.

In an interview given to a correspondent of the INTERPRESS service, N.I. Krishnan, secretary of the National Council of the Communist Party of India, stated:

"The views expressed by the leadership of the PCI on the situation in Poland are tantamount to crude interference in its internal affairs. The assertion of the PCI leadership that the measures taken recently by the PZPR are the result of pressure from the CPSU is absolutely groundless and not supported by facts.

"The PCI statements regarding the situation in Poland violate the norms of fraternal behavior which determine relations between different communist parties included in the international communist movement.

"In the past, the PCI repeatedly stated that foreign interference in the affairs of the Polish people is impermissible and that the Poles should resolve their own affairs. The leadership of the PZPR is doing precisely this in Poland.

"The PZPR leadership has refuted in detail the slanderous assertions of the Reagan administration and of the governments of other NATO countries that the recent measures which were carried out in Poland were a result of the Soviet Union's diktat.

"It is regretful that the PCI leadership is reiterating this slander. By so doing it plays into the hands of the American warmongers.

"The leadership of the CPSU has repeatedly expressed the desire that the Poles should settle their own affairs without foreign interference.

"The Communist Party of India is fully aware that the measures recently adopted by the PZPR leadership aim only at the suppression of counterrevolutionary forces.

"These forces worked out detailed plans for carrying out an armed coup in the second half of December with the aim of overthrowing the Polish Government and seizing power. This would have fatal consequences not only for the Polish people but for the cause of peace throughout Europe."

The newspaper WAHRHEIT, the organ of the Socialist Unity Party [SEW] of West Berlin, has published an article entitled "The Future Is With Marxism-Leninism," which condemns the attempts of the PCI to distort the foreign policy course of the Soviet Union, which is aimed at guaranteeing peace and security, and to equate the policy of the USSR with that of NATO. "In doing this," the newspaper writes, "the leadership of the Italian Communists, whether it likes it or not, objectively finds itself on the same side as Washington and the NATO ringleaders and expresses solidarity with their anticommunist tirades. This is a blow against the majority of communist and workers parties, the national liberation movements and the worldwide campaign for peace." The latest PCI leadership attacks on socialism and the Soviet Union, for which it took the development of the situation in the Polish People's Republic as a pretext, the article notes, "crown" their departure, now many years old, from the principles of Marxism-Leninism, in that all the teaching of scientific socialism is being thrown overboard....

"The social changes in the world since 1917," the newspaper points out, are the best proof of the fact that the spirit of the Great October Socialist Revolution is inspiring ever greater masses of people to take part in the struggle against imperialism and for social progress and socialism. The facts show that the creative strength of Marxist-Leninist teaching is more alive and invincible than ever before. The future lies with it. The SEW regards the countries of real socialism as an unshakeable bastion of all progress in the world. It is this that determines our fraternal attitude toward the CPSU, the SED and all Marxist-Leninist parties."

IZVESTIYA CITED ON FRG GAS PIPELINE DEAL

LD171748 Moscow TASS in English 1739 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Text] Moscow, 17 Feb, TASS -- An agreement between the USSR and FRG, the largest ever in the history of international trade-and-industrial relations, which was signed on the eve of Leonid Brezhnev's visit to the FRG, is assuming material proportions, the newspaper IZVESTIYA stresses today. The "gas-pipes" contract, which was rightfully called the "deal of the century" starts functioning, despite all sanctions and obstacles raised by the U.S. administration, the newspaper points out. Gas of remote Siberian Urengoy will be pumped to West European countries by pipes which FRG firms already started delivering.

There is a bustle of activity on the Urengoy-Uzhgorod-Western Europe super-gas pipeline route, the newspaper reports, with preparatory work having started everywhere -- in all its almost 5,000 kilometres.

Apart from the export of Urengoy-Uzhgorod gas-pipeline, in the years of the 11th Soviet Five-Year Plan period (1981-1985) it is planned to build and put in to operation another five major gas trunk pipelines from Urengoy to the centre of the country. The total cost of the gas pipeline construction programme is estimated at 25,000 million roubles.

In the Urengoy deposit there are gas reserves, the article stresses, which exceed 3-5 times all reserves of such gas producing countries as Mexico, Algeria, Canada, Britain, and Holland taken together. The growth in Urengoy gas output by the end of the five-year plan period is equivalent to the additional production of 200 million tons of oil. By the end of the five-year period the annual output of that deposit will make it possible to additionally provide the population and industry of towns with a population of 40 million people with fuel, electric energy and domestic gas.

Western Siberia now is the main region of development of the gas industry in the Soviet Union, IZVESTIYA stresses. About 200,000 million cubic metres of gas are produced in the north of the Tyumen region alone in one year.

The commissioning of new gas transport lines will help resolve one of the strategic tasks of development of the economy of the USSR -- intensive involvement of Siberia's natural wealth into the national economy, a substantial growth of fuel and energy potential of the country, a steady provision of industrial enterprises and everyday needs of the population with good quality fuel.

KOSTANDOV RECEIVES FRG BUSINESSMEN 17 FEB

LD171218 Moscow TASS in English 1207 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Text] Moscow, 17 Feb, TASS -- Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Leonid Kostandov today received prominent representatives of the West German business community chairman of the supervisory council of the firm Salzgitter AG, parliamentary state secretary of the Federal Ministry of Finance Karl Haehser and president of the firm's board Ernst Pieper. A conversation was held on questions of further development of economic ties.

U.S. POLICY IN NORDIC COUNTRIES SCORED

LD121048 Moscow TASS in English 1035 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] Moscow, 12 Feb, TASS -- The United States' activities both in its bilateral relations with Nordic countries and within the framework of NATO, "contradict the national interests of these countries and come into collision with the process of consolidation of cooperation and peace in Europe." This conclusion is made by the Soviet journal, THE USA: ECONOMY, POLICY AND IDEOLOGY [SSHA EKONOMIKA POLITIKA IDEOLOGIYA] in its February issue.

The main aspect of relations between the USA and the Scandinavian countries today is the military-political one, the journal says. The United States is planning a number of measures to use the region as a bridgehead against the USSR, to broaden NATO's activities in the region and to try to enlist the cooperation of the Nordic countries in its policy to achieve American military superiority over the USSR and NATO's superiority over the Warsaw Treaty. The increased activity of American policy in the region as well as the United States' striving to draw Denmark, Norway and Iceland deeper into NATO's arms race and military preparations imperil the peace and security of Sweden and Finland and cannot but lead to a complication of the military-political situation in the north of Europe, the journal says.

U.S. and NATO military presence in the region, the journal says, may have serious consequences transcending by far the bounds of the NATO group in north European countries in view of the fact that the United States is inclined to do what it wants at its foreign bases without consulting its allies or even informing them. Such states as Finland and Sweden would be faced with the danger of a disturbance of traditional relationships in the north of Europe between countries of different foreign-policy orientation.

The idea of establishing a nuclear-free zone in the north of Europe has received added urgency in the present situation, the journal says. But NATO has been rejecting this idea for many years. The bloc's leaders argue that such a zone is practically existing in the region because the Nordic countries have no nuclear weapons. But since this state of things has not been fixed legally in the form of commitments under international agreements, it may be easily and at any time changed unilaterally. The United States is also opposed to the idea of a nuclear-free zone because this idea cuts across its plans and military preparations in the region, the journal says.

NOVOYE VREMYA COMMENTS ON PCF CONGRESS

LD171530 Moscow TASS in English 1522 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Text] Moscow, 17 Feb, TASS -- The recent 24th Congress of the French Communist Party "demonstrated the combative spirit and cohesion of the communists," NEW TIMES [NOVOYE VREMYA] writes in its issue of February 19. "Those who bandied about the word 'difficulties' had to admit in disappointment the stability of the FCP leadership and the unity of the communists. They also had to admit the fact that the FCP is a true working-class party."

The congress, the Soviet weekly points out, took place in a sepcific situation. The left-wing forces have come to power as a result of victory in the presidential and parliamentary elections. The Communist Party had made its contribution to that victory. Communist ministers participate in the government of a major Western capitalist country. The situation at the same time is controversial. The FCP tasted the bitterness of defeat at the elections: It lost many votes.

"The FCP has always been an advocate of the unity of the forces representing the people. It regards this unity as a guarantee of democratic reforms. The unity of left-wing forces, however, is not an idyll but struggle. The communists and the socialists have one common interest, that of ensuring advance towards reforms. There also are differences. The French Communist Party and the French Socialist Party represent different sections of the French working-class movement. And the Communist Party, as the 24th Congress stressed, is not going to relinquish the revolutionary choice made by its founders in 1920. It is resolved to preserve its outlook and its class-based principles."

The weekly recalls that the French Communists did a good deal in the struggle for socialism under conditions of their country. "'Socialism in the French colours', 'French socialism' is not a 'third way' which certain leaders of the communist movement are persistently trying to impose on the working people. Nor is it a 'model of West European socialism'. It is a socialism relying on French realities and imbibing the rich experience accumulated by the revolutionary movement," NEW TIMES stresses.

"It was no accident that during the work of the congress Jacques Huntzinger, secretary of the French Socialist Party, made gross attacks on the Soviet Union and other socialist countries in an interview to LE MATIN, well known for its anti-Soviet and anti-Communist views," the weekly continues. "He went so far as claiming that there was no socialism in those countries. There is hardly any need to take issue with Mr. Huntzinger. Socialism does exist and gains strength, and it carries the future. As for the author of the interview to LE MATIN, he should display restraint and a sense of responsibility in his statements. These qualities are needed by any politician and double so by a spokesman for the ruling party."

"There is difficult work and struggle in store for the French Communists. The party, however, is full of optimism. It confidently looks into the future, and this is a guarantee of its success," NEW TIMES writes in conclusion.

GREEK RELATIONS WITH WEST, NATO REPORTED

Schmidt-Papandreou Talks

LD161410 Moscow TASS in English 1940 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Text] Bonn, 3 Feb, TASS -- Talks have taken place here between West German Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou, who has come on a visit to West Germany. The sides discussed questions of Greece's participation in the Common Market and NATO, bilateral relations and also outstanding international problems, including East-West relations.

At a press conference which took place here Helmut Schmidt dwelt on relations between Greece and Turkey and on NATO's military aid to those countries.

Chancellor Schmidt's statements on the motivation for this military aid contained allegations about the threat posed to Greece and Turkey by the Warsaw Treaty countries, although it is common knowledge that neither the Soviet Union nor the other countries participating in that organization threaten either Greece or Turkey and that the statement made by the chancellor on this score is mere speculation.

Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou described the real threat to the countries of that region in no uncertain terms.

"The real threat to the security of Greece is posed by Turkey," he said. "Turkey does not want to recognize the status quo in the area of the Aegean Sea and continues to maintain a military presence on Cyprus. The situation in Greece within the NATO framework is very strange and even unique: It faces a threat from its own partner in the Atlantic community."

Greece, he went on to say, has no territorial claims to other countries and will not allow such claims to be made on it. He urged the Turkish authorities "to renounce these claims" and also "to withdraw troops from Cyprus."

In conclusion the Greek prime minister stressed the need to carry on the policy of detente and arms limitations in Europe. This policy, he said, makes a major contribution to ensuring peace and the well-being of the peoples. The Greek Government believes it necessary to facilitate the pursual of this policy.

NATO Official Visits

NC172110 Moscow in Greek to Greece 1900 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Unattributed commentary from the "Events and Views" program]

[Text] As already announced, the commander of NATO's southern flank, U.S. General Crowe, paid a 3-day visit to Greece at the end of last week. General Crowe is well known in NATO circles as an expert on Mediterranean problems.

Commenting on this report, our commentator writes: Judging from all this, there is an increasing concern at the NATO headquarters in Brussels about Athens' intentions to reexamine the system of relations formulated with NATO and to create possibilities for conducting a more independent foreign policy line without renouncing its national interests for the sake of allied solidarity.

The NATO leaders are concerned about the Papandreou government's demand that guarantees be given by the north Atlantic bloc for the security of its eastern borders from Turkey as well as about the Papandreou government's intentions to eliminate the foreign military bases in Greece, remove the nuclear weapons from its territory and accomplish the converting of the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone.

All this has been regarded at the NATO headquarters as a threat not only for the unity of the bloc's southeastern flank but also for the entire strategy of NATO. Of course, Greece, which has been considered for decades as a springboard for undermining activities against the socialist and developing countries in the Mediterranean, this very Greece has also stated officially its intention to live with these states in peace and cooperation. Greece's refusal to participate in the anti-Polish and anti-Soviet campaign has not been less annoying for the leading NATO circles. Usually, in such cases the United States and NATO would have resorted to the tactics of pressure to compel the Papandreou government to abandon its intentions. This was also the purpose of General Crowe's recent visit. In general, it is not a coincidence that the visit of the commander of NATO's southern flank was accompanied by a campaign of intimidation against Greece in the press organs of a series of NATO countries. They were threatening the Greeks over the repercussions that would allegedly follow the refusal to meet the demands of the U.S. Pentagon and NATO. It is not difficult to understand the aims of those who organized this campaign.

As in the past, they want Greece to serve the military-strategic aims of the United States and NATO, to implement their policy of military preparations in the Mediterranean area and to be a springboard for military adventures. In two words, Washington and NATO would like the Papandreou government to give up the fulfillment of the set program for democratic changes in Greece's domestic and foreign policy. This is the aspect from which we should examine the frequent visits to Greece by U.S. congressmen and representatives of the NATO circles, including General Crowe, our commentator concludes.

U.S. 'Incursion' Protested

PM111623 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Feb 82 p 5

[Correspondent N. Miroshnik dispatch: "Greek Protest"]

[Text] Athens, 5 Feb -- As the local press reports, the Greek Foreign Ministry has made an official protest at the illegal incursion of U.S. military aircraft into Greek-controlled airspace. Several days ago, as is known, fighters which had taken off from the American aircraft carrier "John Kennedy" in the east Mediterranean attempted to impede the flight of a Libyan airline passenger aircraft. The U.S. fighters, absorbed in their pursuit of the Libyan passenger liner, which is in itself a violation of international regulations, encroached upon Greek airspace without notification.

The newspaper RIZOSPASTIS called the U.S. actions "gangsterlike." "The American imperialists," the newspaper writes, "are systematically escalating their criminal plans against Libya and other Mediterranean countries -- plans aimed at creating hotbeds of military conflict. They are using the piratical 6th Fleet and military bases located on Greek soil to implement these dark plans."

Demonstrations Against VOA

NC142102 Moscow in Greek to Cyprus 1800 GMT 14 Feb 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Dear listeners: As we have recently reported there was a mass demonstration on the island of Rhodes against the presence of the VOA radio station transmitters.

Following an appeal by the local committee for the struggle of detente and peace as well as by about 30 other government organizations, the island's citizens participated to an 8-km march from the radio station to the center of Rhodes. The island's people expressed their indignation over the use of Greek territory to broadcast hostile propaganda against the neighboring countries.

Our commentator says: This event reflects the degree of the Greek's disapproval of the existence of the strong VOA transmitters on their territory. The transmitters that are in Rhodes as well as in the mainland occupy themselves with undermining activities specifically aimed against the Soviet Union, Poland and other socialist countries, something which constitutes a blatant trampling of Greece's sovereignty.

As is known, the VOA radio station broadcasts do not only discredit life in the socialist countries but they also maliciously slander socialism, and sometimes they intervene directly in the internal affairs of socialist countries, for example, the VOA radio station's stand on the Polish developments. At the peak of the Polish developments the VOA was broadcasting direct instructions to the antirevolutionary groups on how to act. Later, when the Polish authorities imposed martial law and thus put an end to the undermining activities of the Solidarity leadership as well as other groups hostile to the socialist system, the VOA began to relay CIA instructions to them on the methods of conducting an illegal struggle against the legal Polish Government.

Thus Greece, on whose territory the United States relays its broadcasts to Poland, found itself in a difficult position because the Greek Government does not share the provocative U.S. way of dealing with the Polish developments. This position was very clearly confirmed once again by the Greek foreign minister at the Madrid conference, which is being held within the framework of the further steps following the Helsinki Conference.

In this respect, dear listeners, we would like to draw your attention to the fact that the operation of the VOA, which is openly hostile to the countries of the socialist community, clearly runs contrary to the positions of the Helsinki Final Act. This document clearly states that the countries that participated at the Pan-European Conference express the hope that the dissemination of radio information should be done in such a way so as to respond to the interests of mutual understanding among the peoples and to the goals determined by the conference. But the content of the VOA broadcasts neither responds to mutual understanding among peoples nor to the goals of the Pan-European Conference. On the contrary, the broadcasts aim at stirring up enmity and hate as well as intervening in the affairs of other countries and peoples. However, with the Helsinki Final Act, the countries that participated to this conference have undertaken the obligation not to encourage such actions by their national radio companies and, even more so, by foreign radio companies. This fact also concerns Greece, which inherited from the past very serious remnants not only of the U.S. military bases but also of the U.S. transmitters that disseminate from Greece's territory various slanders against countries with which the Greeks have traditionally had friendly relations.

IZVESTIYA VIEWS CYPRUS SETTLEMENT PROBLEMS

PM161451 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Jan 82 Morning Edition p 5

[Special correspondents V. Vernikov and B. Lipovoy dispatch: "Cyprus: Sore Spots"]

[Excerpts] Nicosia -- At first glance, all is romantic on this green island girt by turquoise waters: the white head of the surf from which, legend has it, Aphrodite was born, the medieval Catholic cathedrals and the early Christian churches, the crumbling fortress wall erected by the Venetians and the mountains glinting blue in the sun.

The history of human civilization -- in its good and bad forms -- has made a deep impression on Cyprus, which makes one ponder not only on the past but on the future as well. The present situation on the biggest island in the Mediterranean is so unstraightforward, or rather complex and confused that when you try to unravel it you forget about the romantic aspect and start to think in purely prosaic terms.

In Nicosia -- the country's capital -- the prosaic side of these anxious days is illustrated by the so-called "green line," which is the color, on the map, of the painful frontier which separates the Greek and Turkish communities after many years of mutual enmity, distrust and resentment. But on the body of the city it makes no color; it is a bristling gray wall of barbed wire, off-white wooden huts -- UN forces' observation posts -- faded in the sun and rain and, in many places, fortified machinegun nests. But the country's tragedy is that the people of its two nationalities are now peering at one another through gunsights, intentionally or unintentionally aimed at the very heart of the single organism called the Republic of Cyprus.

It was not always so. In the very center of Nicosia, in one of its wide squares, you will find the tall, white marble "freedom" obelisk symbolizing a day that Cypriots will never forget -- the day in August 1960 when the island gained its national independence after a long and hard struggle against the British colonialists. It was a landmark in modern Cypriot history, marking the birth of an independent state for both communities -- Greek and Turkish.

The trees planted alongside the obelisk have grown straight and strong and tentative shoots have turned into dense avenues along the old fortress wall. And the wall itself is now no longer simply an archeological relic and tourist attraction but a barrier dividing the city into two parts. It has to be said that the fire of distrust and alienation between Greeks and Turks had been smoldering for a long time. But the imperialists, gritting their teeth and watching their empires collapse, did not fancy the idea of an independent and united Cyprus, so they tried to fan the flames.

The apogee was 1974 when, as a result of the antigovernment putsch provoked by reactionary Greek officiers and the subsequent introduction of Turkish regular troops into the island, the tragic internecine strife, which continues to this day, began. The Turkish Cypriots, who comprise 18-19 percent of the island's population, got more than 1/3 of its territory and 65-70 percent of its economic potential. That was a peripheral outcome of the national strife incited by the country's enemies, which occasionally erupted into carnage.

But it was also the start of the present phase of the Cyprus problem. It is impossible to say how many newspaper articles, books and diplomatic documents on it have appeared since those no longer recent days. Mountains of them. Enough to fill whole volumes. Various possible solutions were proposed, but each time the Cypriots said that the plan, put forward as a rule by NATO countries, was riddled with the old treachery: They wanted to deprive their suffering and divided homeland of any hope of a real settlement.

Who was it that wanted to see nonaligned Cyprus a sick, struggling country, losing its prestige and strong voice in the world? You don't have to look far for the answer: those who had military bases on its territory, who had long dreamed of turning the island into an "unsinkable aircraft carrier" for NATO and who, even now, have plans to construct new bases there -- this time for the Rapid Deployment Force. From there it is a stone's throw to the oil resources of Arabia, the Persian Gulf and North Africa. But those who intended to lock up the solution of the Cyprus problem and throw away the key and thus gain undoubted benefits for themselves came to experience the bitterness of defeat: The UN resolutions and the accords -- between Cyprus President the late Archbishop Makarios and, subsequently, his successor S. Kiprianou on the one hand and Turkish community leader R. Denktas on the other -- led to the resumption of intercommunity talks.

So we come to the present day.

Let us clarify the situation by saying that the talks have been going on for some years but there are no real, tangible results in the offing. Many observers following the talks tend to call the dialogue taking place in the Ledra Palace an example of on-the-spot... hurdling. I think that the state of affairs was best summed up by Greek Cypriot community spokesman G. Ioannidhis when he said in a conversation with us:

"The sides are carefully checking the sincerity of intentions and the methods which would be used to solve the very complex issues. The suspicion and misunderstandings are very great. But the main thing is that our partners must abandon the so-called fait accompli policy. We are sure that only genuine concern for an independent, united and nonaligned Cyprus will break the talks deadlock. If the intercommunity dialogue makes no progress, we will brook no delay but insist on the solution of the problem through a representative international conference under UN auspices.

A difficult task, presupposing good will on the part of all dialogue participants. For that reason nearly all officials in Cyprus were extremely guarded in their response to our questions on the prospects of intercommunity talks.

But life is not standing still. The Greek Cypriot community has made an immense effort to resurrect an economy undermined by war. Grapes, bananas, citrus fruits and apples are ripening on formerly empty land, cleared of rocks and plowed up, and on terraces cut out of the mountains and reminiscent of ancient amphitheaters.

However, in the last 2 years, local economists reckon, the pace of growth has dropped markedly. Inflation has taken hold and the budget deficit and the discrepancy between imports and exports have increased. Moreover, private capital investors dare not expand their businesses, and this is inevitably leading to economic recession.

Nevertheless, the situation in the Greek Cypriot community is not as alarming as on the other side of the "green line." Despite the many large enterprises, rich lands, important ports and luxurious tourist complexes which came into Turkish Cypriot hands following the events of 1974, the economic potential of that part of the island has appreciably diminished since that time. Inflation imported from Turkey with the switch to its currency is high, and budget and balance of payments deficits are growing rapidly. Suffice it to say that scarcely more than one-half of its expenditure is financed by domestic revenue.

Such is the heavy price the once flourishing, united state is paying for the rupture of historically established ties between the two communities -- economic, social and straightforward human ties. Only the Cypriots themselves, in the interests of their homeland, can disentangle the knot of accumulated problems, resentment and misunderstandings during the dialogue at the Ledra Palace Hotel.

Those thoughts were prompted by our trip to Cyprus. And that is why, on an island steeped in legend, an island which has experienced repeated rise and fall over the ages and which is rightly proud of its history and monuments to human civilization, you forget the romantic aspect and plunge into the prosaic element of anxious days. But Cypriots are not abandoning hope of a better, more peaceful future. That must not be abandoned.

IRAN RADIO EQUATES USSR WITH WESTERN COLONIALISTS

GF181032 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1300 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Vera Lebedeva commentary]

[Excerpts] The Iranian delegation headed by Hasan Ghafuri-Fard, energy minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, has returned home.

It is a well known fact in Iran -- and the Iranian press has repeatedly pointed this out -- that Soviet-Iranian cooperation is different from the deals with Western countries which caused Iran to be dependent on the imperialist nations. The Soviet Union, while aiding Iran in its national economic progress, is not thinking in terms of profiting or gaining advantage. Our country does not share in the profit of the industrial complexes. Soviet experts leave the construction site after the completion of the project and leave only good memories of themselves. The Iranians thank them.

The Soviet Union tried to expand its cooperation with Iran under the former regime. However, that regime, which was a supporter of the imperialists, created various difficulties in the face of such cooperation. Since the revolution, the possibilities for successful expansion of Soviet-Iranian cooperation have increased greatly. It is very important not to lose such opportunities and to reap maximum benefit from them. This is the belief of the Soviet Union and, in my opinion, most Iranians share it.

It is clear now that cooperation with the Soviet Union under circumstances when the U.S. imperialists have announced an economic embargo has been of (?great benefit) to Iran. The United States, in order to suffocate the Iranian revolution, announced (?a halt of) exports of goods to Iran. However, the imperialists' plans were foiled. The transport of Iranian transit goods over Soviet soil, which has increased almost threefold since the revolution, has helped Iran combat the economic embargo successfully. Numerous other examples can be cited to show that Soviet-Iranian cooperation is beneficial.

However, I wish to discuss another matter here. It is surprising that while a protocol was being signed in Moscow concerning cooperaton between our two countries, Tehran radio raised points that have nothing in common with the truth. I refer to a program carried by Tehran radio on 15 February in which it claimed that Eastern and Western colonialists are using the natural wealth of the Islamic nations for their [word indistinct] aims. I would like to say that such a claim is completely justified when applied to the West. I do not think the Western countries can deny such a claim. However, can the East -- that is, the Soviet Union -- be put on the same level as the Western colonialists? Did our country plunder Iranian oil in cooperation with Western monopolies? Was the Soviet Union a member of the oil concortium? Maybe the Soviet Union built assembly units or production facilities in Iran that were incomplete and have been closed down due to nondelivery of essential parts?

It is clear that the answer to all this is no. Our socialist country has never resorted, nor will it ever resort to plundering the national wealth of other countries. It is totally unlike the Western colonialists. It is the Western colonialists who consider Iran the target of their plunder and the source of their (?profit). On the other hand, the Soviet Union considers Iran to be an equal partner and an independent nation and respects its (?rights). This position was again outlined during the visit to our country by the Iranian delegation headed by Mr Ghafuri-Fard.

COMMENTATOR ASSESSES REAGAN LETTER TO BEGIN

LD171348 Moscow TASS in English 1216 GMT 17 Feb 82

[By TASS commentator Georgiy Kuvaldin]

[Text] Moscow, 17 Feb, TASS -- The text of U.S. President Ronald Reagan's letter to Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin has been published in Washington.

The very fact of the publication of the letter and, the more so, its content mean an end to a noisy propaganda show staged by the Pentagon and the State Department to delude the "artless and credulous" Arabs. The farce with the "quarrel within the family" involving Secretary of State Alexander Haig and Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger, stated in order to create illusions in the Arab east with regard to a possibility of a "positive change" in the American policy in the region, failed like all previous ones. "I want you to know," Reagan's letter says, "that America's policy towards Israel has not changed. I am determined to see that Israel's qualitative technological edge is maintained and am mindful as well of your concerns with respect to quantitative factors and their impact upon Israel's security."

It is obvious that the point at issue is not Israel's superiority over one Arab state or a group of Arab countries but over all the Arab countries, their overall military potential.

The letter makes it clear that by selling weapons to a number of Arab countries which maintain traditional relations with the United States, Washington is concerned not so much for the security of these countries, but chiefly for its own interests connected with the escalation of American military-political presence in the Middle East, for the interests of Israel and the Zionists. It is no accident that the U.S. President's letter to the Israeli premier directly points out that it is "in the interests of both our countries" for the United States to enhance its influence with other states in the Middle East region.

As to the American arms deliveries to Jordan, mentioned in the letter, it is perfectly clear that promises on this account, made by Weinberger during his recent visit to Amman, are primarily aimed at preventing Jordan from acquiring weapons from other sources. There are also doubts as to Washington's adherence to such promises which, as practice shows, can be easily reviewed under pressure from the powerful Zionist lobby.

It is noteworthy that the letter with assurances of continued commitments to Israel was sent by the U.S. President at a time when the extraordinary special session of the U.N. General Assembly denounced Tel Aviv by the overwhelming majority of votes for the annexation of the Syrian Golan Heights, and called on all countries to stop military, economic and other links with the Israeli aggressors. Washington's present demarche can be assessed only as encouragement of the Israeli military to new bandit sorties against Arab neighbours, the responsibility for dangerous consequences of which the U.S. administration fully shares with Tel Aviv.

PDRY PRIME MINISTER ADDRESSES ADEN CONFERENCE

PM151407 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Feb 82 p 5

[Text] Aden, 7 Feb -- TASS -- An international conference now underway on the subject "The Near East Problem and the Danger of the Imperialist Arms Race in the Region" has been addressed by 'A.N. Muhammad, general secretary of the Yemen Socialist Party Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium and prime minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

The world situation, he said, has been seriously complicated as a result of the escalation of the imperialist forces' actions. U.S. imperialism and its accomplices are trying again to pursue the policy of the cold war times, step up the arms race, alter in their favor the military balance established in the world and provoke the activity of reactionary antisocialist forces. Washington is openly interfering in the affairs of the socialist countries, as the events in Poland show quite obviously.

Imperialism's antipopular policy, 'A.N. Muhammad continued, was graphically manifested in the White House administration's decision to declare regions of the Near East, Africa and the Indian Ocean to be a zone of vital U.S. interests.

'A.N. Muhammad assessed highly the firm and principled position of the socialist community countries headed by the Soviet Union in the struggle for peace.

CULTURAL, SCIENTIFIC PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH SYRIA

LD161830 Moscow TASS in English 1708 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] Moscow, 16 Feb, TASS -- A plan of cultural and scientific cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Syrian Arab Republic for 1982-83 provides for expansion of mutual links. The plan was signed here today.

Speaking at the plan signing ceremony, the head of the Soviet side, Deputy Foreign Minister of the USSR Igor Zemskov described the document as a new important link in Soviet-Syrian relations.

The head of the Syrian side, Deputy Minister of Education of the Syrian Arab Republic Sa'id 'Abduh emphasized that the planned training of Syrian national cadres at USSR's educational establishments was of a particular value for his country. Cooperation, [words indistinct] will enable the peoples of both countries to know each other better, which will still further strengthen their friendship and mutual understanding.

ALIYEV MEETS WITH VISITING PDRY DELEGATION

WA131530 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 6 Dec 81 p 1

[AZERINFORM report: "A Reception in the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Text] On 4 December G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, received a delegation of leading workers in the prosecutor's office of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen (PDRY) which is visiting our republic. The delegation is led by Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee member and General Prosecutor of the PDRY Takha 'Ali Salikh.

Comrade Aliyev warmly greeted the guests and noted that in our country the social transformations taking place in the PDRY and the principled position of the Yemeni Socialist Party and government in the international arena are received with great satisfaction. You have chosen the socialist road of development and we are ready to share with our friends our rich experience in the building of socialism, including the organization of activity by the organs of the prosecutor's office.

Relations of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the PDRY are being developed successfully. The treaty concluded between our countries, which was signed in Moscow by Comrades L.I. Brezhnev and 'Ali Nasir Muhammad has served to further develop and consolidate these relations.

Having characterized the great historical path traversed by Soviet Azerbaijan, G.A. Aliyev stressed that all the successes of the workers of our republic have become possible thanks to the wise Leninist national policy of the CPSU and the unification of all the peoples of our country into a single multi-nation USSR, whose 60th anniversary we are preparing to celebrate next year.

At this time, the Soviet people are marking the 40th anniversary of a decisive battle during the Great Patriotic War -- the battle for Moscow -- but at the same time they live with thoughts of peace and the strengthening of security throughout the world. The CPSU and the Soviet Government, and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev personally, are exerting maximum efforts to maintain peace and prevent the unleashing of a new war. We are fighting for peace and we believe in its sacred victory, relying on the economic and defensive might of our country, the socialist community and friendship with all peoples who have thrown off the colonialist yoke and who are fighting for national independence.

However, reactionary circles in the West, primarily the United States, continue to whip up international tension, including in the Near East. We are convinced that the progressive forces in the Arab world will henceforth also worthily oppose all the intrigues of imperialism in the region.

Having given warm thanks for the interesting talk, Takha Ali Salekh said: We have seen in Azerbaijan the enormous changes that have taken place during the years of Soviet power and we hope to gain useful experience for the building of the new life in the PDRY. Relations between the two countries are founded on a principled, internationalist basis and they will steadily deepen and develop.

We are truly happy with the remarkable achievements of the Soviet nation and we consider them also our own richness because the USSR stands on our side in the difficult struggle to build socialism in South Yemen. We hope that our visit to Azerbaijan will serve the cause of strengthening the links between the Yemeni and Soviet peoples and the cooperation between our parties and two countries.

The following participated in the discussion: Azerbaijan SSR Prosecutor A.T. Zamanov; USSR Prosecutor's Office collegium member I.V. Chermenskiy; deputy chief of the section for administrative organs under the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee I.V. Glushchenko; and Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee official N.A. Akhundov.

DEATH OF SOUTH AFRICAN TU LEADER SPARKS PROTESTS

LD180820 Moscow TASS in English 0757 GMT 18 Feb 82

[By TASS correspondent Bryan Bunting]

[Text] London, 18 Feb, TASS -- The killing in security policy detention of South African trade-unionist Doctor Neil Aggett has brought about an extraordinary degree of unity and determination amongst anti-apartheid forces in the country.

In a protest strike last week, about 100,000 workers of all races downed tools at the request of their union leaders. Even more extraordinary was the fact that leaders of commerce and industry indicated they were in sympathy with the strike and would take no action against those who took part.

Three thousand people crammed into a Johannesburg cathedral at Dr Aggett's funeral last Saturday, and more than 15,000 lined the route to the cemetery where he was buried.

Prominent in the strikes and demonstrations were the flag and slogans of the banned African National Congress.

Dr Aggett, Transvaal secretary of the African Food and Canning Workers' Union, was the 55th person to die at the hands of the security police while being held without trial under the nortorious terrorism act. He was also the first white detainee to die. The police said he had hanged himself in his cell, but in the House of Assembly yesterday the opposition Progressive Federal Party MP Mrs Helen Suzman read out a letter from an unnamed fellow-detainee indicating that Dr Aggett had been subjected to cruel and inhuman torture before he died.

It is not only "Reds" and "agitators" who find themselves detained without trial under the security laws these days. Arrested together with Dr Aggett last November was the niece of cabinet minister Dr (?Pieter Koornhoff), and her father sits with other whites and blacks on the detainees' parents' protest committee which has been campaigning vigorously for the release of all political prisoners.

Despite the indignant denials by the minister of police, no white South African can any longer pretend that he does not know detainees are being subjected to torture while in the hands of the security police. Since Dr Aggett died his wife and two other white women detainees have been admitted to hospital after being held for varying periods of solitary confinement.

When Black Consciousness leader Steve Biko was killed in prison in 1977, many whites ignored the world-wide protests because the victim was a black -- even the minister of police declared he was unconcerned.

But now that a white has been killed, the racists are singing another song. The Afrikaans pro-government press has made no attempt to conceal its feeling of shock.

The Cape Town paper DIE BURGER, the oldest Afrikaans paper in the country launched by the ruling nationalist party in 1915, said the world-wide outcry was not surprising. The fact that a judicial inquiry was to be held did not relieve the authorities of the obligation to conduct a drastic review of the methods used by the security police, it said.

Its political columnist Dawie, a revered figure in nationalist circles said the present emotion could be traced to the fact that the Biko case had never been laid to rest. What happened then, and the fact that no one had been brought to book, had loaded the scales against South Africa.

The Transvaal newspaper BEELD pointed to the irony that the death of Dr Aggett had occurred when the words of Police Minister Le Grance in Parliament that detainees were well treated and there had been no recent deaths in detention were "scarcely cold on his lips".

Other Afrikaans papers commented in a similar strain and all said there could be no solution for the problem until the causes of social unreast had been eliminated. Condemnation of the killing was widespread in the English language press, which unanimously called for the abolition of the obnoxious system of detention without trial.

The RAND DAILY MAIL reported on Monday: "Dr Neil Aggett's funeral in Johannesburg on Saturday was the biggest-ever public show of unity in the trade union movement. Unionists -- many with long-standing disagreements -- came together for the first time in years to mourn the death in detention 10 days ago of a relative newcomer to trade unionism... Their presence was backed by strong calls for unity by union representatives who addressed over 5,000 people from a temporary platform near the graveside at West Park Cemetery."

"Cape Town trade unionist Mr David Lewis -- who said he spoke on behalf of all the independent black trade unions -- said that the new unity in the trade union movement was largely due to Dr. Aggett's work." "The monument we must build to Neil must be the unity of the union movement," he said.

A visiting international trade unionist said: "This is not a day for mourning. This is a celebration."

Encircling the seated mourners were the colourful banners of the Federation of South African Trade Unions (FOSATU), the Council of Unions of South Africa (CUSA), the General Workers' Union, the Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers' Union, the South African Allied Workers' Union (SAAWU), the Black Municipal Workers' Union, the Food and Canning Workers' Union, the African Food and Canning Workers' Union, and the General and Allied Workers' Union.

Only the Trade Union Council of South Africa (TUCSA) and the pro-apartheid unions representing the majority of white workers distanced themselves from the demonstrations.

The underground ANC and Communist Party were also active. In Johannesburg pamphlet bombs were exploded in several centres calling on the people to unite and fight for the overthrow of the vicious apartheid regime.

GHANA LAUNCHES DRIVE TO COMBAT CORRUPTION

PM111647 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Feb 82 p 4

[Correspondent F. Tarasov dispatch: "Blow at Corruption"]

[Text] Accra, 5 Feb -- The National Committee of Investigation set up by the Provisional National Defense Council to combat corruption has begun its work in Ghana. Prominent figures in the former ruling People's National Party, members of Parliament and businessmen have begun testifying before the committee. An unseemly picture is being revealed of refined deception of the state by the former ruling clique, a compact with foreign corporations with the aim of plundering Ghana's national property, bribery and corruption.

(Nana Bekoye), former chairman of the People's National Party, has admitted to accepting a bribe of $50,000 from an Italian businessman.

The recent contacts between emissaries from Israel and members of the now dissolved Ghananian Parliament with a view to the latter passing a law on the restoration of diplomatic relations between Ghana and Israel have also become public knowledge. These relations were broken off by decision of the OAU in support of the Arab countries. As payment for this service the Israelis promised to petition the United States to grant the Ghanaian leaders additional loans.

U.S. REACTION TO EVENTS IN EL SALVADOR ASSESSED

Vietnam Recalled

PY180113 Moscow in Portuguese to Brazil 2300 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Vladimir Lapskiy commentary]

[Text] El Salvador has become not just the testing ground for U.S. weapons and war materiel, Lapskiy writes. The foreign policy of the Washington administration is also being tested in this Central American country. If we assess the new U.S. policy in this region, we will see several well-known methods and trends. This policy is becoming increasingly similar to the escalation of U.S. interference in Vietnam in the 1970's. This interference, as is well known, began one day with a small group of military advisers that grew to the deployment of an expeditionary corps there with more than 500,000 officers and men.

Not long ago, U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig made a statement which explains how serious and dangerous U.S. plans toward El Salvador are. He said that the United States will do everything necessary to prevent the victory of the antigovernment forces in the country. In a press conference held on 3 February White House Press Under Secretary Speakes explained Haig's ideas. Asked if the Washington administration is or is not studying whether or not to send troops to El Salvador, he answered that this action is quite probable.

The latest events and developments show that the United States is constantly increasing military and financial support to the civilian-military junta and expanding its participation in the war. The Reagan administration is urgently sending war materiel worth $55 million to El Salvador to replace the helicopters and fighter planes destroyed by guerrilla groups that attacked an air force base.

On learning about Reagan's decision to provide new aid totaling many millions of dollars to the Salvadoran junta, Paul Tsongas, member of the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee, stated: Where does all this lead? This is a well-known song, and not just of those who believe in a war similar to the Vietnam war. But there is no doubt that in this case the filling of the bottomless military pit [words indistinct] we cannot but agree with the senator. It is equally obvious that the pit in El Salvador will be as bottomless as it was in South Vietnam.

The propaganda concerning U.S. interference in El Salvador is not even very original. Previously Washington sought to justify the Saigon puppets in every possible way, presenting them almost as champions of humanity. Now the White House is beginning to speak publicly about the achievements of the Salvadoran junta in the field of defending human rights.

It is worth pointing out that even U.S. big business is quite upset with the White House hypocrisy. Even the Washington POST and the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR have reported that the American Civil Liberties Union has issued a report pointing out that the violation of human rights in El Salvador not only continues, but is constantly increasing. As if to confirm this report, the Salvadoran hangmen recently organized a bloodbath against the inhabitants of the Departments of Morazan, Cabanas and other sectors.

The same thing is happening now as happened when the United States became increasingly involved in Vietnam under the excuse of resisting foreign intervention in that country. U.S. intelligence is increasing its intervention in El Salvador with the excuse that some countries are interfering in Salvadoran domestic affairs. Under false charges that Cuba and Nicaragua are aiding the patriotic Salvadoran forces, the United States threatens these countries with [words indistinct] and even military sanctions.

The United States is deliberately worsening the political situation in Central America in order to create the necessary conditions for intervention in El Salvador. As one of the excuses for its military intervention it uses its own stories of alleged foreign intervention. The escalation of U.S. participation in the Salvadoran civil war reveals that with the passage of time the essence and style of Washington's imperialist policy has not changed.

Those [words indistinct] who are involved in trying to solve the Salvadoran problem using the same pattern employed in Vietnam should recall more frequently the disgraceful outcome of the U.S. adventure in Southeast Asia.

Spirit of Monroe Doctrine

PY171809 Moscow in Spanish to Latin America 2300 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Commentary by Aleksandr Sholkver]

[Text] Lately even the Western press -- for example, the London TIMES -- more and more refers to El Salvador as the second Vietnam. I believe there is every reason to make this comparison since events taking place in El Salvador closely resemble those of Vietnam. When the Slavadoran junta tottered because of a popular insurrection, Washington rushed military aid to the military junta just as it did to the South Vietnamese dictator. When it became evident that modern U.S. planes could not crush the popular insurrection in El Salvador, the U.S. Government began to send an increasing number of so-called military advisers, as it did in Vietnam before sending troops.

The Chicago TRIBUNE has reported, moreover, that a foreign legion has been created in the United States and that it will be transferred to El Salvador.

Official Washington sources, however, reject any comparison between El Salvador and Vietnam. This is because this time the subject under discussion concerns events taking place in a Latin American country and it is well-known that Latin America is believed to be a feudal estate of the United States.

In other times, U.S. President James Monroe proclaimed the Latin American Continent to be under the sphere of influence of the United States. But more than 150 years have elapsed since the Monroe Doctrine, and since then many things have changed in the world in general and in Latin America in particular. Nevertheless, Washington is currently acting in the spirit of the Monroe Doctrine.

What is more, it seems Washington wants to extend this doctrine to the rest of the world -- the shah is ousted and a U.S. fleet must be transferred to the Persian Gulf and the region is declared a U.S. sphere of influence; the revolution in Afghanistan is successful and an undeclared war is launched against this country; Libya enforces an independent policy and a U.S. fleet must be transferred to Libyan coasts; the Palestinian people demand that Israel return their fatherland and U.S. troops counting on the support of multinational forces must be sent to the Sinai.

Nevertheless, people ask themselves: Who has granted Washington the right to impose its will on sovereign nations, to declare entire regions within the U.S. sphere of influence? Perhaps Washington is enforcing a new doctrine called the Reagan doctrine. It is obvious, however, that the time of imperialist doctrines and gunboat diplomacy is over.

Communist Party Founder

PY120249 Moscow in Spanish to Latin America 2300 GMT 6 Feb 82

["Third and Last Part" of undated (Anselmo Septien) interview of Miguel Marmol, one of the founders of the Communist Party of El Salvador; place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Question indistinct]

[Answer] That is right. National and international reaction is forcing Yankee imperialism to justify its shameless intervention in El Salvador by alleging that the revolution is being armed and financed by the Soviet Union, Cuba and Nicaragua. It has to resort to this because of the failures of the Slavadoran Army; because of the millions they are spending to combat the guerrillas; because this is costing them a lot of money since they are giving rewards, sending arms and money and training soldiers.

They are alleging that the guerrillas are resisting thanks to foreign aid, because despite strong U.S. military support and despite the aid of U.S. military advisers, they are unable to defeat a handful of revolutionaries. But they are being defeated nevertheless and this is why they (?have to find excuses) [words indistinct].

The Salvadoran revolutionaries are fighting with the same arms that are supplied by the United States. They fight with the arms they steal from the National Army and, from oppressive organizations. But they are even more skilfull with those arms they manufacture themselves. Salvadoran revolutionaries know how to manufacture their own bombs, their own bazookas and their own guns and they know how to use them to bring down helicopters, to destroy National Army tanks and equipment and defeat and [words indistinct] They are obtained from capitalist countries; they are obtained from the enemy; or they are manufactured in great quantities in their [words indistinct].

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] The French-Mexican statement has shown that the insurrection in El Salvador is just; that is, it is a struggle of the people and that is why it cannot be defeated. Moreover, the French and the Mexicans are convinced that after many years of fighting all the [words indistinct] forces have been unable to defeat us; that it is the people who are suffering; that it is the people who are fleeing not from the revolution but from the army. They have, therefore, expressed their support for the FMLN and the Revolutionary Democratic Front because they are the true representatives of people who want to achieve their freedom.

APPEALS FOR SOLIDARITY, HELP FOR EL SALVADOR

PY121735 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Spanish to Latin America 0130 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Statement by Miguel Marmol, representative of the Salvadoran Revolutionary Democratic Front -- recorded]

[Text] We (?revolutionaries) are expecting the people of Latin America to really respond to the call of solidarity with the Salvadoran revolution because the Salvadoran revolution is also the revolution of the Latin American people.

The Salvadoran people are suffering exploitation, humiliation, repression and genocide. These crimes are also being committed in Uruguay, Argentina and in some way or another in the other Latin American countries. The Salvadoran situation, the Salvadoran revolution, is also the revolution of the Latin American people who are yearning for freedom and for improved living and working conditions. Therefore, the Latin American people should not talk about solidarity in (?romantic) and sentimental terms because they do not effectively contribute to the Salvadoran revolution.

The Salvadoran revolution has been struggling for years. It has been fighting the Salvadoran Army which has been well equipped by the U.S. and which has been unable to break the resistance of the Salvadoran people. This proves that the people are capable of defeating the enemy and establishing a regime of peace and freedom.

If the people of Latin America do not effectively contribute to the victory of the Salvadoran people they will also be contributing to their own defeat. The victory of the Salvadoran revolution is the victory of the Latin American people. The defeat of the Salvadoran revolution is the defeat of the Latin American people who yearn for freedom [words indistinct] for those who struggle for their own liberation. This is why we demand more effective solidarity, more dynamic action in accordance with the revolutionary efforts of our people who are struggling against a national army [words indistinct] and also against the help of Yankee imperialism which is even planning to (?land) troops to defeat the Salvadoran revolution, which the Salvadoran Army has not been able to do.

FMLN Representative

PY122136 Moscow in Spanish to Latin America 0000 GMT 10 Feb 82

["Statement" by Francisco Herrera, representative in Switzerland and Austria of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] and of the Salvadoran Revolutionary Democratic Front; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] Now that the Salvadoran people are suffering the most brutal attacks from U.S. imperialism, now that our peasants are being burned by phosphorus bombs and our countryside devastated by napalm, now that the Green Berets are leading massacres of our people, we can see that all the peoples of the world realize that U.S. intervention has brought cruel sufferings to the Salvadoran people.

We must report this intervention because it is very dangerous. Imperialist plans must be undone. They want to intervene in Central America and they have everything ready. It is precisely now more than ever that we need the solidarity of our Latin American brother peoples and also of all the people of the world, and that solidarity should be more consistent. We need it urgently. We need to defend ourselves. Imperialism is atrociously and cynically attacking us, and our FMLN soldiers are still fighting tooth and nail with handmade, obsolete arms and with the arms we have seized from the enemy. But we must be ready to face intervention and for that we urgently need help.

CENTRAL AMERICAN TRIBUNAL PROTESTS U.S. ACTIONS

LD170954 Moscow TASS in English 0810 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Text] New York, 17 Feb, TASS -- The Reagan administration, which openly supports blood-stained undemocratic dictatorships in Central America, is the main culprit of the continued explosive situation in that region and the lack of progress towards the peaceful settlement of the conflict. This is the upshot of the documents produced by the Central American anti-imperialist tribunal that have been passed on by a group of its leaders and active members to Diego Cordoves, assistant U.N. secretary general.

Spokesmen for the tribunal handed over to the U.N. leadership a petition signed by 100,000 people from different countries of Latin America and other parts of the world. The petition opens with a strong protest against the United States' intervention and its attempts to decide the destinies of the peoples. The Reagan administration's policy in Central America is characterized in the document as outrageous. The members of the tribunal voiced support for the early peaceful settlement of the conflict in El Salvador.

The letter of the leaders of the tribunal to the U.N. secretary general stresses that the peoples of Central America are strongly opposed to gross U.S. intervention in their affairs. The growing aggressiveness of the U.S. administration's course, the letter points out, is the main obstacle to ensuring the legitimate right of the peoples of the region to self-determination and independence. Tension is aggravated due to the fact that the U.S. administration is increasing its aid to the regimes perpetrating genocide in El Salvador and Guatemala and allows the functioning on American territory of camps training counter-revolutionary gangs for subverting the sovereignty of Nicaragua, the document says. The spokesman for the tribunal urged the world community to counter the White House policy, posing a threat to peace.

Extensive Subversion Planned

LD141254 Moscow TASS in English 1213 GMT 14 Feb 82

[TASS correspondent Boris Ivanov report]

[Text] Washington, 14 Feb, TASS -- The U.S. administration is giving greater scope to the campaign of blackmail to socialist Cuba and other states of Central America whose independent policies arouse the fury of official Washington.

As the newspaper Washington POST reports, President Ronald Reagan has endorsed an extensive programme for subversive actions against independent countries of the region, against Cuba and Nicaragua, in the first place. Within the framework of the programme, the White House, in addition to a whole number of economic and propagandist measures, intends to urge the allied puppet regimes to carry out political and paramilitary operations against those states.

Besides, according to the newspaper, the USA is nurturing plans to effect the so-called internal destabilization of Nicaragua, or, in other words, is planning to overthrow the legitimate government of that country. Thus, the CIA has already worked out a secret plan according to which Washington intends to create seats of internal opposition in Nicaragua as well as to knock together action groups designed to carry out various subversive actions and sabotage inside the country. The CIA is to allocate 19 million dollars for the implementation of this plan.

The CIA has also worked out several scenarios which envisage a possible use of U.S. servicemen for conducting para-military actions against Cuban targets.

At the same time the White House has instructed the Pentagon to prepare plans for the use of U.S. troops to counteract the policy of Cuba and Nicaragua. The newspaper points out that one of such plans is a course towards putting direct pressure on Cuba. Such pressure can be exercised in the form of establishing a sea blockade of Cuba or delivering air strikes at the island.

All those conceptions and scenarios are part and parcel of Reagan's so-called Caribbean doctrine which envisages an increase in U.S. military presence in the region with a view to directly intimidating states which pursue a course independent of Washington.

IZVESTIYA VIEWS RENEWED U.S. ANTI-CUBAN CAMPAIGN

PM151649 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Feb 82 Morning Edition p 4

[V. Lapskiy article under the rubric "International Commentary": "They Are Threatening Cuba Again"]

[Text] In his State of the Union message U.S. President R. Reagan accused Havana, without proof, of "exporting terrorism and subversive activity in the Caribbean basin" and echoed the old threats against it. Almost simultaneously the U.S. Department of State, in an official statement, brought down an avalanche of insinuations upon Cuba -- it is allegedly linked with narcotics dealers and smugglers supplying arms to neighboring Latin American countries.

Recent facts attest that the United States is again stepping up its anti-Cuban campaign. Washington officials, not bothering with diplomatic etiquette, are threatening to "teach a lesson" to Cuba, using punitive actions against it. The foreign press reports that U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig has instructed the Pentagon to prepare a "show of strength" off the Cuban coast and to develop plans for an armed blockade of the island and for direct military intervention.

Washington is continuing to operate by its old scheme -- first it spreads fabrications about Cuba, then on this basis it develops plans for toughening the blockade against the island and steps up anti-Cuban propaganda. When the Cuban leaders demand that the United States present proof of its accusations, it is as though Washington had become deaf. It is important to note that not a single U.S. charge leveled against Havana has been confirmed by facts.

Responding to the U.S. Department of State's provocative statement, the Cuban Foreign Ministry called it utterly false and shameful. It is well known that not a single Latin American country has displayed more vigor and determination than Cuba in the struggle against narcotics smuggling. The Cuban Foreign Ministry also described as an outright lie the State Department's allegation that Havana is helping ship arms to guerrillas in other countries. It is clear that Washington needs all these fabrications to undermine Cuba's prestige in the eyes of the Latin Americans and to sow distrust vis-a-vis Cuba.

The so-called "Presidential Commission on Radio Broadcasting to Cuba" was formed in the United States recently and will direct the activity of a new center of subversive U.S. propaganda -- a branch of VOA for broadcasting in Spanish to Cuba. Its charter states that the new radio station's objectives will include in particular shaking the foundations of the socialist state, sowing hostility between the authorities and the people, and generating dissatisfaction among the people, right up to incitement to internal riots and the overthrow of the system existing there.

The United States regards such interference in other people's affairs as being almost a natural right and it makes use of it without the slightest embarrassment when and where it wants, be it in Central America or the Near East, Poland or Iran. Here, using its powerful propaganda apparatus, it accuses other countries, including Cuba, of interference....

The present anti-Cuban campaign is a component of the United States' wide-ranging "new Caribbean policy" whose task is to halt the development of the revolutionary movement in Central America and to prevent the implementation of its peoples' just demands. As we can see, Washington is prepared to use any methods to implement this task -- from false allegations and threats to acts of provocation and military intervention. This is an extraordinarily dangerous policy.

VENEZUELAN TRADE UNION LEADER VISITS ESTONIA

WA180127 Tallinn MOLODEZH ESTONII in Russian 9 Jan 82 p 1

[ETA report: "Guest From Venezuela"]

[Text] H. Kroes, member of the Venezuelan CP Central Committee and chairman of the Unitary Trade Union Center of the workers of Venezuela, has spent 2 days in our republic. He was received by L. Lentsman, member of the Bureau of the Estonian CP Central Committee. The work of the trade unions of the republic and their activities in implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress were described during the course of the talks.

Taking part in the talks were A. Volostnykh and L. Murtazina, secretaries of the Estonian Council of Trade Unions.

Our guest from Venezuela visited the Pyarnuskiy sanatorium "Estoniya" and the model fishing kolkhoz imeni S.M. Kirov.

H. Kores departed from Tallinn on 8 January.

KIRILENKO ADDRESSES TIMBER INDUSTRY CONFERENCE

LD122026 Moscow Domestic Television Service 1800 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] A conference was held at the CPSU Central Committee today to discuss tasks connected with improving the work of the timber procurement industry and ensuring a stable supply of timber materials to the national economy in the light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the instructions of Comrade Brezhnev and the CPSU Central Committee November 1981 Plenum. Comrades Kirilenko and Gorbachev, members of the Politburo and secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrades Kapitonov and Dolgikh, secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee; deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers; heads of departments of the CPSU Central Committee; USSR ministers; and senior officials of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, ministries and departments took part in the work of the conference.

A report on the state of affairs in the timber procurement industry was delivered by Comrade Shalayev, USSR minister of the timber, pulp and paper and wood processing industry.

The conference was addressed by Comrade Kirilenko. The party Central Committee and the government, it was noted at the conference, attach great importance to the development of the timber industry. A number of large new timber procurement enterprises have been commissioned. Special new equipment and transportation facilities have appeared. Wonderful innovators, front-ranking production workers and qualified specialists and leaders are working within its system. Many collectives of timber procurement workers consistently fulfill their plan tasks and socialist pledges.

At the same time, however, there are serious shortcomings in the work of the timber procurement industry. Last year a significant number of enterprises failed to cope with set plans for the procurement and removal of timber. A number of associations are making unsatisfactory use of production capacities. The construction of timber extraction tracks and the development of forest settlements are lagging behind. The volume of timber carried by water transport is falling. Equipment is allowed to stand idle and large losses of working time are tolerated. The experience of the Precarpathian timber association in the effective use of local forestry resources is being poorly disseminated. The work of railroad transportation in carrying timber loads was severely criticized at the conference.

The very great importance of economizing in timber, as well as increasing timber procurement, was stressed at the conference. Leaders of ministries, departments, enterprises and organizations, with the participation of local party, administrative and trade union bodies, must mobilize work collectives to unconditional fulfullment of the plan tasks and socialist pledges of 1982 in order to see in the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR in a worthy manner.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL ON PARTY SECRETARY'S ROLE

PM161513 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Feb 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Comrade Secretary"]

[Excerpts] Every communist must be an organizer -- above all the secretary of a primary or shop party organization, party committee or bureau. It is precisely he who must set the tone for collective work. But it would be naive to believe that it is enough for him to merely be aware of the responsibility placed on him for everything to go smoothly. The art of party leadership must be studied persistently and tenaciously, particularly by those elected for the first time.

This latter point is very important: After all, many new people join the leadership of party organizations every year. The last report-and-election campaign was no exception.

That is why it is important that those who have been entrusted for the first time with the post of secretary should acquire the necessary practical skills as rapidly as possible and assimilate the rich experience of their predecessors more deeply. It is toward this goal that the study and training of newly-elected party organization leaders should primarily be directed.

An essential condition of the secretary's successful work is firm reliance on the collective reason and initiative of the communists, above all the committee and bureau members and party group organizers. Whatever good intentions may guide the party bureau leader, whatever spiritual fervor he may expend, not much will be achieved by his operating alone and trying to do everything himself.

In promoting leaders from their own midst, communists show great trust in them. Naturally, they expect that these will act, as V.I. Lenin put it, "not by force of power but by force of their authority, energy, great experience, great diversity and great talent." That is basically what happens. Instances where someone suddenly changes for the worse, sets about issuing categorical instructions and orders to one and all and ceases to consult with people on becoming a secretary are thus all the more irritating. Sometimes such a pseudo-organizer who has found himself "riding the crest" through an error tries not to spoil relations with the economy leaders, ignores the errors they commit and tries to remove them from the masses' control and from healthy criticism from below. We must more resolutely rid ourselves of such "leaders."

The party directs the primary party organizations toward making more active use of the right of control of the administration's activity and toward having no fear of correcting those who act incorrectly in resolving any question. Here, too, it is precisely the secretaries who are called on to set an example of firmness in defending the party line, where it is a case of cadre problems, of the fulfillment of state plans and socialist pledges or of the improvement of people's working and daily living conditions.

The effectiveness of party leadership is gravely reduced to painstaking organizational and political work and practical measures are replaced by the importunate reiteration of truisms and by red tape. Unfortunately, not everyone has yet realized that issuing extravagant numbers of directive instructions on every pretext in no way means working effectively. Once a decision is made it is important to seek its unconditional fulfillment on schedule. In this connection, constant concern must be displayed to intensify and improve the monitoring and verification of execution and the unity of word and deed must be strengthened.

It is rightly said that the secretary is responsible for the organization. In turn, the communists are responsible for the secretary. The making of a leader proceeds more successfully in an atmosphere of reciprocal exactingness, criticism and self-criticism irrespective of a person's post in the collective. On the contrary, the more important the post, the greater the demand should be. Much depends here on the position of high-ranking committees. It is a bad thing that some of them fail to analyze the practice of the elective aktiv in depth and limit themselves sometimes to good intentions or critical remarks that wander from one report to another. For instance, plenums and bureau sessions of the Dzerzhinskiy Raykom, Kaluzhskaya Oblast, frequently criticize I. Gavryushin, secretary of the Pravda Sovkhoz party committee. He is rebuked for passiveness, for the inability to organize matters, for forgetting decisions that have been made and so forth. But essentially nothing changes either in the work of the sovkhoz party organization -- one of the largest in the rayon -- or in the style of work of its secretary. The question arises: What is the use of such criticism?

In the light of the great and complex tasks of the present stage of communist building, the role of party leadership at all levels and in all echelons increases many times over. Primary and shop party organization leaders make a tangible contribution to the assertion of efficiency and discipline locally. May their efforts be augmented for the sake of the successful implementation of the 26th CSPU Congress decisions and the targets of the 11th 5-Year Plan!

MALTSEV INTERVIEWED ON PETROLEUM INDUSTRY

PM150951 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 5, Jan 82, Signed to Press 25 Jan 82 p 2

[Unattributed interview with N.A. Maltsev, USSR minister of the petroleum industry, carried under rubric "Our Interviews": "The Petroleum Industry at the New Stage" -- date and place not specified]

[Text] [Question] Nikolay Alekseyevich, tell us: How have the oil workers started work in the second year of the 5-year plan?

[Answer] Recently a conference was held for leaders of ministry of the petroleum industry enterprises and organizations and production pacemakers from all areas where oil is extracted. They examined the tasks of the sector's development in the light of the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) plenum's decisions and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's plenum speech. A socialist pledge was adopted -- to produce 1.7 million tons of oil (including gas condensate) above the annual plan.

The collectives of all production associations except Azneft have been fulfilling and overfulfilling the oil extraction target right from the first days of the year. There is complete confidence that in January the national economy will receive slightly more oil than was envisaged. This will lay a good basis for the successful implementation of the whole annual target.

The conference of leaders of Ministry of the Petroleum Industry enterprises and organizations summed up positive results and exposed shortcomings in economic activity. In 1981 oil workers produced 1.6 million tons of oil, including gas condensate, over and above the plan. The collectives of the Yuganskneftegaz, Bashneft and Tatneft associations coped best with fulfilling the socialist pledges. But the results could have been even weightier but for the shortfalls of a number of associations -- Komineft, Stavropolneftegaz and Azneft.

The level of utilization of petroleum casinghead gas role to 72.4 percent, as against 68.6 percent in 1980. However, the ministry underfulfilled the plan for the use of casinghead gas somewhat.

The amount of drilling work increased considerably. Last year 21.6 million meters of operational and exploratory wells were sunk, which is 20 percent more than in 1980. Individual associations failed to meet the timetables for the commissioning of ancillary oilfield facilities, apartment blocks and social and consumer service establishments.

Our paramount task is to eliminate these shortcomings and make fuller use of the sector's reserves.

[Question] The reserves of gas, oil and condensate discovered in west Siberia are enabling our state to develop the fuel and energy complex with confidence. What will be done in 1982 to step up the oil sector's growth in this region?

[Answer] The extraction of oil and gas condensate there is to increase by many tens of millions of tons during the 5-year plan.

I should stress that the whole country is participating in the development of the west Siberian oil industry. We rely on the help of our partners, who provide the oil and gas complex with equipment, machinery and materials. Construction workers from Moscow, Leningrad, the Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia are working in Siberia's vast expanses. By their efforts modern cities, worker settlements and highways are being built.

The importance of this fraternal help cannot be overestimated. Oil workers, like gas workers, are having to go further and further from their base cities and get to increasingly inaccessible places.

This year the northerners are faced with commissioning 893,000 square meters of housing, schools with 7,840 places and kindergartens with 4,100 places and with building 730 km of hard-surfaced motor highways.

The ministry has formulated a package of organizational and technical measures to accelerate the commissioning of new deposits in Tyumenskaya Oblast, improve technical and economic indicators in operational drilling, switch wells to mechanized extraction methods and so forth. During the year 13.6 million meters of wells --23.3 percent more than in 1981 -- must be sunk.

This is a decisive factor in stepping up oil extraction capacities. Increasing the amount of drilling is linked in the first instance with improved labor productivity. Operations must be based not on large numbers but on skill, which is particularly important in west Siberia's conditions. We have some excellent reference points -- the achievements of the drilling teams of A.S. Kuzmin of the Nizhnevartovskoye No 1 drilling administration and V.I. Volovodov of the Surgutskoye No 2 administration. Each has drilled over 100,000 meters of wells in a year. The best teams and the leaders of the competition among drilling workers are characterized by a high level of organization and clearly-thought-out work.

Questions of improving the exploitation of deposits and raising the standard of the regulation and monitoring of this process merit special attention from Siberia's oil workers and a number of research and planning institutes. One of the priority tasks in intensifying oil extraction is the construction and commissioning of the gas lift complexes at the Samotlorskoye and Fedorovskoye fields. This work is still lagging behind, and the omission must be made up this year without fail.

West Siberia's resources of petroleum casinghead gas are great. The commissioning of the Lokosovo compressor station has done much to solve the problem of the sale of gas. However, the problem of utilizing a produce of gas processing plants -- unstable gasoline (a very valuable raw material for the petrochemical industry) -- still remains. The USSR Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry must solve the question of accelerating the construction of the Tobolsk petrochemical combine, for the Yuzhnyy Balyk-Tobolsk product pipeline, built 18 months ago, is standing idle. The task is to develop the entire gas industry in a comprehensive and balanced way and, specifically, to accelerate the planning and construction of a product pipeline to pump unstable gasoline to the Urals and Volga areas.

Tyumenskaya Oblast's labor collectives have put forward an initiative -- to fulfill the 5-year plan targets for deliveries of oil and gas ahead of schedule and to increase the daily extraction of oil to 1 million tons in April 1984. Approved by the CPSU Central Committee, this initiative has met with businesslike support in all the country's oil regions.

[Question] As the 26th party congress indicated, the sector has tremendous reserves in increasing oil recovery from the ground. What is being done to increase the strata oil yield coefficient?

[Answer] Comprehensive targeted programs have been formulated. They embrace the most important aspects of our work: Increasing the level of utilization of the ground's oil resources; improving extraction equipment and techniques; utilizing production capacities and fixed capital; the accelerated development and improvement of the technical and economic indicators of drilling, and so forth.

I should stress that these programs unite the activity of all production and research organizations in the petroleum industry and allied sectors and are geared to the maximum end result. Improvement in sectorial planning, the efficiency of the economic mechanism and the management system is envisaged.

Reliability in calculating the raw material base is important. It is on this basis that the technical documents for the exploitation of deposits are drawn up.

The strict observance of them guarantees, in turn, the reliable and smooth working of oil extracting enterprises.

Oil can be recovered from the ground more fully by flooding strata. This method of maintaining stratum pressure has long been known and must be applied purposefully -- water must be pumped into the right strata in the right amounts to ensure the best displacement of oil.

One problem is the introduction of efficient new methods of affecting the oil-bearing strata. For example, large-scale tests of such methods were begun last year at several dozen fields in Western Siberia, Kazakhstan, the Komi ASSR, the Ukraine and other regions. But it would be wrong to close our eyes to the shortcomings in this work. We should resolutely overcome the lag that has been allowed to occur in the establishment of experimental industrial fields and in the construction and commissioning of the requisite projects.

Wells are the main part of the sector's assets. Both the rational exploitation of deposits and the fulfillment of the oil extraction targets depend on their skillful operation.

[Question] Which associations and oil and gas extraction administrations can be called pacemakers in utilizing their stock of wells?

[Answer] They primarily include Bashneft, Tatneft and Ukrneft. At the same time, the level of well utilization at Permneft, Turkmenneft and some other associations is below the sectorial indicators.

You could take the Arlanneft oil and gas extraction administration in the Bashkirskaya ASSR, particularly oilfield No 1, as a model. It has 644 wells. The recovery coefficient is 0.976, which is far higher than the sectorial average. The number of workers per well is 0.15. The ministry collegium has highly rated the work of the oilfield's collective, headed by Valentin Stepanovich Menshikov.

The stock of wells in the oil industry is increasing sharply. What is needed is a qualitative leap forward in repairs and in increasing the period of work between repairs. I would quote the experience of that same Arlanneft oil and gas extraction administration. The stock of wells there is assigned to underground repair teams. At the same time, their pay is organized in such a way that they are responsible not for the quantity or speed of repairs but for increasing the period between repairs and reducing the number of idle wells.

Unfortunately, valuable experience still often fails to find large-scale dissemination. Some economic leaders do not study what is new in production, labor or management organization and, furthermore, do not care about applying it.

In recent years oil and gas extraction shops (fields) and teams have been established in the sector. However, by no means all regions are yet working to strengthen these very important subdivisions. Teams sometimes number only a few men and service only 5-10 wells each. Such teams' potential is small and it is impossible to set them any complex tasks. We should pursue a course of organizing large teams servicing 80-100 wells each. It is hard to overestimate the role and significance of such teams.

One effective economic lever for developing the initiative of oil extraction teams is to transfer them to piecework payment taking strict account of the oil extracted. In all, there are 1,200 teams at the fields. Of those, about 400 had begun working in the new way by the end of last year, and this year it is planned to switch over up to 600 more. We have ordered leaders of associations and oil refineries to accelerate the process which has begun.

[Question] What could you tell us about the reserves available in oil and gas drilling?

[Answer] In 1982 it is necessary to accelerate operational drilling by 8.6 percent and exploratory drilling by 5.5 percent.

There is the potential for this. It is linked to the large-scale dissemination of leading teams' experience. One team in four is still failing to fulfill the plan. Calculations show that by eliminating whole-day idle time last year it would have been possible to sink over 600,000 extra meters of wells.

It is especially important that great heights be scaled not just by individual teams but by the collectives of entire drilling administrations. Thus, the Surgut No 2 drilling administration, led by Hero of Socialist Labor Gennadiy Mikhaylovich Lenin, achieved an outstanding result last year. The average amount of drilling per team was 84,000 meters. As a comparison I would point out that the average indicator for drilling teams in west Siberia was approximately 45,000 meters.

The use of the integrated job schedule [skvoznoy naryad] for well construction, which pools and cements the efforts of all components from construction and assembly workers through to oil extraction teams (they take over finished wells), creates a reliable way of increasing drilling efficiency.

[Question] What measures to improve the economic mechanism are planned for the sector in 1982?

[Answer] Considerable work has been done by the Ministry of the Petroleum Industry Collegium, the ministry's Central Commission for Improving the Economic Mechanism and local commissions. Thus, a number of methodological instructions have been formulated that take account of the specific characteristics of the activity of the petroleum industry as an extractive sector. The plan oil extraction calculations and the engineering calculations of the industrial plans for exploiting deposits have now been incorporated in a unified planning system. Passports for oil extraction associations have been compiled and are being used. They take account of the state of the raw material base and industrial indicators of the exploitation of deposits in the upcoming period.

Nevertheless, a number of shortcomings remain in the sector's work. Continued strict and energetic restructuring of the economic mechanism is required of us. With these in 1982, we shall continue to formulate and introduce improved plan indicators that promote improved efficiency in oil production, that is, indicators aimed directly at reducing expenditure or manpower and materials. These aims will be served by the large-scale employment of progressive normatives for specific manpower expenditure in servicing an oil well and for materials expenditure per ruble of marketable output in planning practice. The transfer of the sector's research institutes, science and production associations and production associations to the autonomous financing system of organizing work to create and introduce new machinery and production processes will be completed this year.

The effectiveness of such economic levers as rent payments, payment for production capital and the full reimbursement of expenditure of geological exploration work is being stepped up in the sector. This year we plan to complete preparations for switching the Ministry of the Petroleum Industry to full autonomous financing and normative distribution of profits in 1983.

LAKHTIN INTERVIEWED ON CONSUMER GOODS PRODUCTION

LD161216 Moscow in English to North America 0000 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] The deputy chairman of the National Planning Committee, Vladimir Lakhtin, has said in an interview for the daily IZVESTIYA that new moves are being set in motion to meet the shortfalls in the supplies of certain consumer goods. In the current development period, ending in 1986, the production of color TV sets, tape recorders, fridges and electronic watches is to increase by two to four times. There will also be a steep rise in the production of furniture, clothes for adults and goods for children.

CHEKALIN VIEWS CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION PROBLEMS

PM161515 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Feb 82 p 2

[Aleksandr Chekalin "Economic Review": "The Plan and the Construction Site"]

[Text] Last year about 200 large-scale new enterprises were commissioned. A large number of apartment blocks, schools, hospitals and preschool institutions were commissioned. But some shortcomings of previous years were also repeated. A number of important projects were not commissioned. The labor productivity growth plan was not fulfilled. All this attests that much work still has to be done to fulfill the task set by the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) plenum -- "Achieving in Practice Radical Improvements in Capital Construction."

Analysis shows that the preconditions for disruptions in the construction process frequently take shape at source -- in the planning of capital works.

Superfluous Cycles

In mid-January the leaders of the three main construction ministries -- the USSR Ministry of Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises, the Ministry of Industrial Construction and the Ministry of Construction -- asked superior bodies to extend the deadline allowed for the conclusion of contract agreements between clients and contractors. In practice that meant that for the entire first quarter and part of the second quarter those taking part in the installation of new enterprises and the modernization of existing ones would work without having formalized their relations in law.

How similar it all is to what has happened before. As of 1 March 1981 the trusts of the USSR Ministry of Construction had concluded contracts for only about 1 1/2 the work to be done. The reason for the delay over the remainder was that there were no plans or itemized lists of on-site jobs, there was a shortage of design plans and estimates, the situation with regard to equipment deliveries was unclear and there was a shortage of money for completing projects scheduled for commissioning.... As of 1 April the picture improves -- 70 percent -- but by now it is April, after all!

These statistics will obviously not change much this year.

"Of course the construction workers are not idle in either January or February. But without contracts there is no order and you just grope your way along," L.P. Yefremov, deputy director of the Kolstroy trust in the Arctic. "Instead of setting a good pace from the first days of the year you have to revise the content of the plan yet again and determine how much work has to be done at which projects. Production cannot be organized as a competent engineer might organize it and it is risky to order structures in advance. Yet it is well known that half the success of the matter depends on the quality of preparation for work."

A complex of measures for a radical restructuring in this field was outlined by the well-known CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution on improving the economic mechanism. They are based on a stable 5-year plan matched to material resources, and also the capacities of the contracting organizations. The intention was to achieve continuity of plans, that is, a situation whereby they are compiled just once for the entire time a project is being built. Unfortunately, this year each one of the tens of thousands of construction sites was closed down, as it were, on 31 December to be reopened on 1 January, with the approval of a new target and a new contract.

It has proved to be difficult to overcome this tradition of many years' standing; it has become too far entrenched in the practice of planning and managerial activity. Let us go back a few months. September -- in Magnitogorsk a steel strip shop was being installed, while in Lipetsk a hot galvanization unit was being installed. Start-up work was in full swing on the construction sites, since the new capacities had to be commissioned in the fourth quarter.

However, it was already clear to many specialists -- both construction and installation workers -- that there would be no report.

Meanwhile, in the offices there has been a different sort of feverish activity -- planning activity. But here is a curious thing: the targets for the new year have been compiled as though the new capacities would start to produce output if not in January then definitely in April. This output has been boldly distributed among consumers, who have forecast their production on the basis of deliveries from Magnitogorsk and Lipetsk.... But while the latter have compiled their plans without being aware of the shakiness of their initial basis, the ministries, both contractors and clients (in this case the Ministry of Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprise and the Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy) have essentially been consciously closing their eyes to reality. If we had admitted there was a disruption before the end of the year, they say, it would have dispirited people locally and lowered start-up morale.

Finally, to judge by the papers, a balanced and approved plan has been compiled. But then official notification arrives that the above-mentioned projects have not been completed and the planning mechanism slowly begins another -- superfluous -- cycle. The finalization of contracts is deferred.

This is by no means the only outmoded stereotype in economic thinking to hinder the raising of the reliability of planning and the speeding up of the conclusion of economic contracts. This year, as before, the commissioning deadline for between 60 and 80 percent of overall capacities has been set for the fourth quarter -- this is the only bright spot.

Nor does the present approach to the ranking of construction projects according to their significance always stand up to criticism. Indubitably, there are priority projects which make it possible to immediately clear bottlenecks in the economy. But it is only justifiable to make a special case of them at the stage when targets are being shaped for collectives. After construction projects have been included in the plan they must all be equal and all fully provided with resources and worker cadres; but in practice it has become customary to maintain the inequality between them even at the stage of plan implementation.

It is often the case that about 50 percent more people than envisaged by the plans and blueprints are assembled at particularly important complexes, and they are assembled there although the necessary work fronts have not been prepared. The result is idle time, low productivity and overpayment of wages. These workforces are concentrated, of course, at the expense of other planned construction projects and the principle that the "plan is law" is violated willy-nilly. Even so, the result is sometimes not comforting. In the USSR Ministry of Construction at least, the proportion of especially important capacities not built on time was almost the same as the proportion among all the rest -- 25 percent.

The tradition approach to planning is apparently also determined to a considerable extent by the fact that contracts between contractors and subcontractors have been turned from documents called upon to maintain a precise rhythm in the construction process into a mere formality required basically only to open up the financing of construction projects. Even if subcontractors do impose sanctions for failing to meet contractual commitments, this helps very little to accelerate work: At the end of the year it is difficult to make up for what was not done at the beginning.

Excessive overloading of the plan, among other things, is also hindering the implementation of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution on improving the economic mechanism in construction. Subdivisions of the USSR Ministry of Industrial Construction (according to that ministry's figures) have tens of thousands of projects and consequently it is only possible to send an average of seven men to each of them. The result is that the pace slackens, forces are fragmented willy-nilly and unfinished construction is generated.

What Is Left

Economics textbooks count as incomplete construction the volume of capital investments already spent on projects that have not yet been finished. But then the so-frequent complaints about its growth compared with the normative seem somewhat unfounded. For the more work that has been carried out, the closer production complexes are to completion.

And this would be the case if you did not take into account the number of construction projects being built at the same time. Let us suppose that work to the tune of R3 million has been carried out during the construction of two shops with a total estimated cost of R9 million. This means that each of them is 1/3 ready, on average. But what if this R3 million is assimilated (or spent) on four shops? Their construction readiness will be halved and twice as much time will be needed to obtain the first output.

It turns out that there is no point in holding on to an indicator the essence of which it is necessary to draw on additional data to understand. The more understandable a normative, the better it is as a management tool.

Imagine that you have bought some cloth to have a new suit made. You are more concerned now not so much with the amount of money already spent -- incomplete work in the present concept -- as with the amount that has to be paid (and not overpaid) to the tailor. In construction this would be the remainder of the estimated cost of the unfinished capacity.

Unfortunately, many facts indicate that the managers of capital investments, that is, the customers, do not always think about "paying the tailor." Their actions frequently reveal a desire to buy the material for a second suit before paying to have the first one made. It is no coincidence that the estimated outstanding cost of projects being constructed, by trusts of the USSR Ministry of Industrial Construction, in particular, has topped R30 billion. It will take more than 5 years to finish them even without starting new ones (which is practically impossible), although according to the norms construction of the majority of capacities should not take longer than 2 or 3 years.

It is hardly advisable to put new substance into an old normative -- that leads to confusion. But some indicator for the total estimated outstanding cost of projects simultaneously under construction is undoubtedly needed. And it must be rigidly planned -- at a descending level -- for the sectors. Economists propose calling it the construction completion indicator. But the name does not matter. The chief thing is that it should work and for this it will be necessary to introduce sanctions: if the total residue of cost does not fall, then the ministries and departments -- the customers -- will make a certain payment into the state budget. Whether you like it or not, you will have to build according to your means.

Banking establishments are in many ways capable of preventing the fragmentation of labor, material and financial resources, for it is to them that the threads of management of construction projects lead back and it is they, better than anyone, who have their finger on their pulse. A comprehensive system to govern the efficiency of capital construction has been set up in Saratovskaya Oblast under the obkom's leadership and Stroybank workers play an important role in it. As a result, the number of construction projects under construction was reduced from 765 in 1980 to 530 last year.

At the same time many economists are convinced that, however effective the new indicators are and however principled the activity of the state controller -- the bank -- you cannot manage without a distinct surgical operation. It is necessary to reduce the number of projects simultaneously under construction, by 1/4 according to some estimates, 1/3 according to others. This will help untie people's hands and finish the construction projects remaining in the plan more quickly.

Not Just an Official.

Yes, narrow departmentalism, fear of change and an uncreative approach to things are intolerable in planning work. The amounts that have to be handled here are too great. It is not just a good knowledge of the technology and economics of their sectors that is expected of workers in the construction management apparatus. They must foresee what consequences will arise in production collectives from a decision made or not made and they must have a low "pain threshold" and know how to share people's experiences.

Management science provides many recommendations on how higher organs can also improve their own work by improving the management machinery in subordinate subdivisions. The chief thing is to systematically assess the quality of their specialists' work.

Does not the following example make one doubt the high quality of management? After the USSR Supreme Soviet approved the state plan for 1982, the Ministry of Construction of Heavy Industry enterprises received new documents dated 31 December 1981 from the Gosplan. They prescribed additional work to be carried out on ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy construction projects to the tune of R60 million. This means that it is necessary once again to revise the trusts' targets for the work volume, profits, wages funds and material resources and postpone the conclusion of contracts.... But still more palpable is the growth in the program itself, which had hitherto been more or less in balance with the construction workers' capacities.

The approval of targets in excess of collectives' production potential, the arbitrary changing of plans, failure to observe the deadline for making decisions for subordinate organizations -- all this can serve as a measure of the quality of managers' work. The number of violations of the autonomous financing interests of labor collectives will undoubtedly drop if the apparatus workers are assessed regularly. And since their performance varies, material incentives must also be differentiated.

In this way a distinct system of material responsibility of higher management organs -- main adminsitrations, ministries and state committees -- to lower organs could evolve. Incidentally, this is provided for in the legislation of a number of socialist countries.

The vital need for such responsibility is demonstrated by the fact that, despite the active search for new management methods and their introduction in the sector in the past decade, the level of fulfillment of plans for commissioning capacities and projects is rising very slowly. This is most likely because restructuring has been carried out chiefly within trusts, without affecting the style of management in upper echelons of the economic leadership and without serious innovations in planning.

It was pointed out at the 26th party congress that the time has come to toughen up the demands made both of plan discipline and of the quality of plans themselves. The plan must undoubtedly -- it must also be fulfilled. This means that strict demands must be made of the quality of the plan and the quality of the decisions made.

KRASNODAR AIDE WRITES ON TEAM WORKING METHOD

PM151521 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian on 5 February carries on page 2 a 2,300-word article under the rubric "Make Way for the Team Method", entitled "Strength of Collective Labor" by S. Medunov, first secretary of the Krasnodarskiy Kraykom. The article deals with Krasnodarskiy Kray's experience of organizing team autonomous financing in its industrial enterprises. Medunov blames "formalism" and a "superficial attitude" for instances of failure of team organization of labor and stresses the need for better party explanation of its benefits. Asserting that team autonomous financing produces a "sharp increase in production efficiency," Medumov outlines the steps to be taken in order to ensure its successful introduction into general working practice.

ARTIFICIAL EARTH SATELLITE COSMOS-1339 LAUNCHED

LD180750 Moscow TASS in English 0736 GMT 18 Feb 82

[Text] Moscow, 18 Feb, TASS -- The Soviet Union today launched an artificial earth satellite, Cosmos-1339, for continuing space research. The initial period of revolution is 104.8 minutes, the maximum distance from the earth's surface is 1,029, the minimum 975 kilometres, inclination of the orbit is 82.9 degrees. The on-board equipment is functioning normally.

PRAVDA REVIEWS BOOK ON SAFETY OF NUCLEAR POWER

PM171207 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Feb 82 p 3

[A. Pokrovskiy book review under the rubric "From the Bookshelf": "Nuclear Energy and Nature"]

[Text] The authors of this book (footnote: "Nuclear Energy, Man and the Environment" ["Yadernaya Energetika, Chelovek i Okruzhayushchaya Sreda"), under the editorship of Academician A.P. Aleksandrov, Moscow, (Energoizdat [Scientific and Technical Publishing House of Power Engineering Literature], 1981) intended it for experts in the sphere of radiation safety and hygiene. However, it has met with keen interest from far broader circles of readers. Indeed, people not directly connected with the construction or operation of AES's also want to learn how conflicts are averted in the "relationship" between AES's and nature.

This interest is all the more justified since the information is firsthand, so to speak. The book's authors are staffers of two of the country's largest scientific research centers in their fields -- the V.I. Kurchatov Institute of Atomic Energy and the USSR Ministry of Health Institute of Biophysics. They have used material from much theoretical and experimental research, analyzed the results of nuclear power industry enterprises' work and also compared the effects on man and the environment both of the nuclear fuel cycle and of power industry complexes using organic fuel.

The book is based on an analysis of mankind's need for power and potential for satisfying it. Wide use is made of data from a number of international organizations on the increase in the world's population and the predicted time span for the exhaustion of various types of minerals, and the associated trend toward an increasing level of energy consumption. The state of natural stocks of organic fuel and prospects for utilizing the so-called renewable energy sources are analyzed. The conclusion that emerges is that in the coming decades the development of the "large-scale power industry" will be based mainly on stocks of coal and uranium.

For this reason a comparison is made between the ecological characteristics of coal-fired and nuclear power stations. And not just the present day but the long-term consequences are discussed. For example, the book examines the problem of the long-term safe storage of highly active waste from the nuclear power industry, which is a problem that is now coming to the fore. In particular, the most technically advanced method is to vitrify the waste and subsequently bury it in deep, stable geological formations. The glass used for this is not leachable and the blocks can be shattered only with great difficulty, and even then the radioactivity is not released since the waste is fused with the glass. It can be preserved in such blocks for thousands of years.

Having thus examined, point by point, all the questions connected with the potential effect of nuclear power industry enterprises on people and the environment, the authors lead the reader to the conclusion formulated in these terms by Academician A.P. Aleksandrov, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences and scientific editor of the publication: "...Everything indicates that nuclear power industry enterprises ensure the 'cleanest' production of power and are capable of having minimal effect on the environment."

WIND-POWER ENERGY SOURCE PROJECTS DISCUSSED

PM111633 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Jan 82 Morning Edition p 6

[A. Blokhnin article under the rubric "Projects, Achievements": "Energy From the Heavens"]

[Text] A 500-meter ferroconcrete tower -- a match for the Ostankino television tower -- will be the mainstay of a power station generating energy from the heavens.

This is how the engineers and scientists of the All-Union Planning, Surveying and Scientific Research Institute (Gidroporyekt), who have drawn up the main provisions of a project for a large wind-power station, see their brainchild. Eight "propellers" with a diameter of up to 120 meters will turn electric generators with a capacity of 40,000-80,000 kilowatts.

These first calculations have been made for the Moscow region. But in the Volgograd region, for example, where, to use the language of specialists, the wind-power resources are considerably richer, the capacity of such a station could be double that.

"Gidroproyekt has been entrusted with elaborating tasks of large-scale wind-power engineering," N.A. Malyshev, deputy chief of the institute and corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, said. "This is a very promising and hopeful branch of power engineering, which fully merits serious practical attention."

Harnessing of the energy of the fifth ocean will begin with the creation of wind-power stations of up to 5,000 and then 6,000-20,000 kilowatts. These stations could consist of one installation and have many units. Low-level wind-power stations -- up to a height of 500 meters -- are the practical task of the day. But the emergence of high-level wind-power stations, lifted by special aerostats or gliders beyond the 5 km mark above sea level, cannot be ruled out in the future.

What attracts the engineers at such great altitudes are the strong winds which blow constantly -- something which does not happen at ground-level. The unevenness in the operation of individual low-level wind-power stations could be ironed out by creating a unified system of a large number of stations located a considerable distance from each other. Theoretical estimates show that the construction of 100 wind-power stations, each with a capacity of 1 million kilowatts, combined in a unified power system, guarantees the even functioning of this system regardless of daily and annual changes in the intensity of airflows in different parts of the country.

Such a system is something for the distant future. However, even today there are means of flattening the "curve" of power generation by wind-power stations. One of them is to construct wind-power stations in conjunction with, say, water storage stations. Given a good wind, some of the energy being generated could be used to work pumps to pump water into the upper basin of a water-storage power station, while at times of calm air the hydroelectric turbines of the power complex could be engaged.

The first plans for wind-power stations use the traditional propeller-type windmills. It is possible that they will be replaced by odd-shaped rotors and vertical wind turbines with a diameter of up to 200 meters. These do not need to be turned into the wind, and they make it possible to create large-capacity units -- 25,000 kilowatts and more for Moscow conditions, for example.

As is known, the center of the country's European territory has the greatest need of energy. And even though it is not one of the places with abundant winds, here, too, it is possible to obtain much electricity from the skies. But the regions with increased wind-power potential include, apart from those already mentioned, the south of west Siberia and the north of Kazakhstan, the southern Volga Region and the Caspian waters, and the northwest of the European part of the country.